THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE and ART DISPLAYED, IN A TOUR through the WORLD;

CONTAINING

I. A General Account of all the Countries in the World, remarkable for either Natural or Artificial Curiosities; their Situation, Boundaries, Extent and Divisions; their Rivers, Air, Soils, Chief Cities, &c.

II. A particular Account of the most curious natural Productions of each Country, in the Animal, Vegetable, and Fossil Kingdoms; of remarkable Mountains, Caverns, and Volcano's; of Medicinal and other singular Springs; of Cataracts, Whirlpools, &c.

III. An Historical Account of the most remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, Epidemic Diseases, and other public Calamities, which have, at different times, visited the Inhabitants.

IV. Extraordinary Instances of Longevity, Fertility, &c. among the Inhabitants; together with an Account of their most celebrated Inventions, Discoveries, &c.

V. Particular Descriptions of the most remarkable Public Buildings, and other singular Productions of Art.

VI. Curious Remains of Antiquity; remarkable Laws, Customs, and Traditions of the Inhabitants; together with a Summary View of the most extraordinary Revolutions among them.

Illustrated and embellished with Copper Plates.

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Engrav'd for the Beauties of Nature and Art displayd. Prin

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Arctic circle
Meridian of London
BRITISH ISLES
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WESTERN OCEAN
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Paris
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THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART DISPLAYED, IN A TOUR through the WORLD.

PALACES of NOBILITY continued from SECT. V. of CHAP. I. PART I.

AT Hamilton, in Lanerkſhire, is a magnificent palace belonging to the duke of Hamilton, ſituated upon the bank of the river Avon, in a rich beautiful plain, and built of white free ſtone, which looks like marble. The furniture of this palace is anſwerable to its magnificence, being adorned with fine paintings by the moſt eminent maſters. It has a romantic garden with ſeven hanging terrace walks down to the river ſide; and a park ſeven miles in circumference, well planted with oaks, firs, pines, &c. ſtocked deer and buffaloes, and watered by the river Avon; and behind the

garden is a ſmaller park well planted and watered.

At Alloway, in Clackmannanſhire in North Britain, is a ſeat which belonged to the late earl of Mar, called Alloway Houſe, with a plantation round it which is reckoned the fineſt and largeſt in Britain, not even excepting thoſe of Hampton-Court or Kenſington: the gardens contain forty-two acres of ground, and the wood 150 acres. The entrance to this ſeat, from the town of Alloway on the weſt, is by a magnificent ſtone gate, through a ſpacious avenue, which leads to an area fronting the houſe; in the middle of this area is a fine ſtatue of a gladiator; and on the ſouth ſide of it is a large garden, with a beautiful terrace and bowling green, planted with tall evergreens. On the ſouth ſide of the houſe is a ſpacious parterre, finely adorned with ſtatues and vaſes; and from thence to a river, called the Firth, runs a fine avenue, from which, and from the parterre, there are thirty-two different viſtas, each terminating on ſome remarkable ſeat or mountain at ſome miles diſtance; and between each viſta are wilderneſſes and grotto's. In the middle of this long terrace is a beautiful baſon of water; in the middle of the baſon are the ſtatues of Cain and Abel; and at the end next the river is a pair of pyramidical gates. On the eaſt ſide of the houſe there is a very large avenue through the wood. The late earl of Mar having taken up arms againſt the government, in the year 1715, this fine

ſeat,

ſeat, together with the reſt of his eſtates, became forfeited to the crown.

At Drumlanerk, in the county of Dumfries, is a noble, large palace belonging to the duke of Queenſberry. It is a ſquare building of free ſtone, with twenty-eight turrets, grand avenues, gardens and terrace walks, beſides a ſtately ſtone bridge over a river called the Nith, on the bank of which, on a rock, this houſe is ſituated, in the middle of a wild coarſe country, ſurrounded with mountains. It has hanging gardens, cut out of the rock down to the river, with water-works and grotto's; and here is a vaſt plantation of oaks, ſix miles in length.

Gordon Caſtle, in the ſhire of Bamff, a ſeat belonging to the Duke of Gordon, is the nobleſt palace in the north of Scotland, and one of the largeſt in all North Britain; the apartments are lofty, ſpacious and well furniſhed; and here are fine gardens, and a large park.

Fortified Castles, or Citadels.

OF the ſeveral fortreſſes in Great Britain, the moſt remarkable is the Tower of London, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of that city near the bank of the river Thames. It was antiently a royal palace, and conſiſted originally of no more than what is now called the White Tower, which is commonly believed to have been built by Julius Cæſar: but there is very good evidence of its having been firſt marked out by William the Conqueror, in the year 1076, and completed by his ſon William Rufus, who, in 1098, ſurrounded it with walls, and a broad and deep ditch, which is in ſome places 120 feet wide. Several ſucceeding princes made additions to it, and King Edward the third built the church. In the year 1638, the White Tower was rebuilt; and ſince the reſtoration of King Charles the ſecond, it has been thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it. At preſent, beſides the White Tower, here are the offices of ordnance, of the mint, of the keepers of the records, the jewel office, the Spaniſh armoury, the horſe armoury, the new or ſmall armoury, barracks for the ſoldiers, handſome houſes for the chief officers reſiding in the Tower, and other perſons; ſo that the Tower of London has at preſent more the appearance of a town than a fortreſs. Lately, new barracks were erected on the Tower wharf, which parts it from the river, and upon the wharf is

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a line of about ſixty pieces of cannon, which are fired upon ſtate holidays. On this ſide of the Tower, the ditch is narrow, and over it is a draw bridge: under the tower wall, on the ſame ſide, is a water-gate, commonly called Traitors gate, becauſe it had been cuſtomary to convey traitors and other ſtate priſoners through it by water, to and from the Tower.

Parallel to the wharf, upon the walls, is a platform ſeventy yards in length, called the ladies line, from its being much frequented, in ſummer evenings, by ladies, who walk under the ſhade of a row of lofty trees, whence there is a fine proſpect of the ſhipping and the river Thames. From this line there is a walk round the tower walls. on which are three batteries, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Devil's battery, the ſtone battery, and the wooden battery, each of which is mounted with ſeveral pieces of braſs cannon.

The principal entrance to the Tower is by two gates, one within the other, on the weſt ſide, both large enough to admit coaches and heavy carriages, and parted by a ſtrong ſtone bridge, built over the ditch.

The principal officers of the Tower are a conſtable, a lieutenant, and a deputy-lieutenant.

Within the outer gate, is the Lion tower, in which is a fine collection of wild beaſts, conſiſting

conſiſting of lions and lioneſſes, leopards, tygers, apes, jackals, and other ſtrange animals, together with a great variety of birds, among which are the golden eagle, the horned owl, and many others: theſe animals are all regularly fed, with proper food, and attended with all poſſible care.

The mint comprehends one third of what is called the Tower, and contains houſes for all the officers belonging to the coinage.

In the firſt ſtory of the White Tower, is an armoury for the ſea ſervice, containing various ſorts of arms, curiouſly laid up, for above ten thouſand ſeamen; and the upper ſtories are full of arms and other warlike inſtruments, as ſpades, ſhovels, pick-axes, and cheveaux de frize.

Near the ſouth-weſt angle of the White Tower, is the Spaniſh armoury, being the depoſitary of the ſpoils of the Spaniſh armada, fitted out by Philip the ſecond of Spain to invade England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It conſiſted of 132 ſhips, of which ſcarce 70 returned home; and of 30,000 troops on board, of which 20,000 were either killed, drowned, or made priſoners in England. The trophies preſerved here of this memorable victory are as follow: a Spaniſh battle-ax, with a piſtol in the handle, and a match lock; the Spaniſh general's halbert, covered with velvet: the nails are double gilt, and on the top is the pope's head

head curiouſly engraven. An engine called the Spaniſh morning ſtar, from its figure, which is that of a ſtar. Of this kind of engine there were many thouſands on board, all with poiſoned points, deſigned to ſtrike at the Engliſh, in caſe they ventured to board the Spaniſh fleet. Thumb ſcrews, of which there were ſeveral cheſts full on board: theſe, it is thought, were intended to extort a confeſſion from the Engliſh, where their money was hid. A Spaniſh poll-ax, uſed in boarding of ſhips. Spaniſh halberts or ſpears, ſome of which are curiouſly engraved, and inlaid with gold. Spaniſh ſpadas or long ſwords, poiſoned at the points. Spaniſh cravats, conſiſting of engines of torture, made of iron, and put on board to lock the feet, arms, and heads together, of ſuch as the Spaniards called Engliſh heretics. Bilboes, being inſtruments alſo made of iron, for yoking the Engliſh priſoners two and two. Spaniſh ſhot, of which there are four different ſorts, ſpike ſhot, ſtar ſhot, chain ſhot, and link ſhot, all admirably contrived, as well for the deſtruction of the maſts and rigging of ſhips, as for ſweeping the men off the decks. The banner, with a crucifix on it, which was to have been carried before the Spaniſh general. An uncommon piece of arms, conſiſting of a piſtol in a ſhield, ſo contrived as that the piſtol might be fired, and the body covered at the ſame time: it is to be fired by a match lock, and the ſight of the enemy taken through a little grate in the ſhield, which is piſtol proof. The Spaniſh rançeur, made in different forms,

and

and intended either to kill the men on horſe-back, or to pull them off their horſes; and on one of them is a piece of ſilver coin which the Spaniards intended to have made current in England. On this coin are three heads, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the Pope, Philip the ſecond, and Queen Mary. The Spaniſh officers lances, finely engraved and gilt. The common ſoldiers pikes, eighteen feet in length, pointed with long ſharp ſpikes, and ſhod with iron. The Spaniſh general's ſhield, which was to have been carried before him as an enſign of honour; upon which are depicted, in moſt curious workmanſhip, the labours of Hercules, with the following inſcription. ADVLTERIO DEIANIRA CONSPVRCANS OCCIDITVR CACVS AB HERCVL. OPPRIMITVR 1379.

Other curioſities depoſited here are thoſe following: Daniſh and Saxon clubs, a ſort of weapons which the Danes and Saxons are ſaid to have uſed in their conqueſts of England, things of perhaps the greateſt antiquity in the tower. An inſtrument, called King Henry the eighth's walking ſtaff, with three match-lock piſtols in it, and coverings to keep the charges dry; with this inſtrument, it is ſaid, the King ſometimes walked round the city, to ſee that the conſtables did their duty. A large wooden cannon, called Policy, becauſe, as is ſaid, when King Henry the eighth beſieged Bulloign, the roads being impaſſible for heavy cannon, he cauſed a number of theſe wooden ones to to be made, and mounted on proper batteries, before

before the town, as if real cannon, which ſo terrified the French commandant, that he gave up the place without firing a ſhot. The ax with which Queen Ann Bullen, the mother of Queen Elizabeth, was beheaded the 19th of May 1536; and with which the Earl of Eſſex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, afterwards ſuffered.

A ſmall train of ten pieces of pretty little cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages, being a preſent from the foundery of London to King Charles the firſt, when a child, to aſſiſt him in learning the art of gunnery. Weapons made with the blades of ſcythes, fixed ſtrait to the ends of poles, and taken from the Duke of Monmouth's party at the battle of Sedgemoor, in the reign of James the ſecond. The partizans that were carried at the funeral of King William the third. The perfect model of an admirable machine, the deſign of which was brought from Italy, by Sir Thomas Lombe, at the hazard of his life. It is a mill for the manufacture of ſilk, and was firſt erected, in the year 1734, by Sir Thomas, at his own expence, in an iſland of the river Derwent, facing the town of Derby. This mill works three capital engines for making orgazine, or thrown ſilk, which was before made in Italy only, and thence imported into England for ready money. The mill has 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which are all worked by one water-wheel, that turns round three times in a minute. By every turn

of

of the water-wheel the machine twiſts 73,726 yards of ſilk thread, ſo that in twenty-four hours it will twiſt 318,496,320 yards. Of this complicated machine any ſingle wheel or movement may be ſtopped, without impeding the reſt; and the whole is governed by one regulator. The houſe which contains this mill is five or ſix ſtories high, and near a quarter of a mile in length; yet the whole of it is at once equally warmed by a fire engine, contrived for that purpoſe. The machine was thought of ſuch importance by the legiſlature, that, on the expiration of the patent which Sir Thomas had obtained for the ſole uſe of it, during fourteen years, the parliament granted him 14,000l. as a farther recompence for the very great hazard he ran, and the expence he had incurred, by introducing and erecting it, on condition that he ſhould ſuffer a perfect model of it to be taken, in order to ſecure and perpetuate the invention, which model is preſerved in the tower.

Northward of the White Tower is a noble building, called the grand ſtore-houſe, extending 245 feet in length, and ſixty in breadth. It was begun by King James the ſecond, and finiſhed by King William, who erected that magnificent room called the new or ſmall armoury, to which there is a paſſage by a folding door, adjoining to the eaſt end of the Tower chapel, which leads to a grand ſtair caſe of fifty eaſy ſteps. On the left ſide of the uppermoſt landing is a workſhop, in which are conſtantly

ſtantly employed about fourteen furbiſhers in cleaning, repairing, and new placing the arms contained in this place; which are ſo artfully diſpoſed, that, at one view, may be ſeen arms for near 80,000 men, all bright and fit for ſervice at a moment's warning; and beſides thoſe expoſed to view, there were before the late war ſixteen cheſts ſhut up, each cheſt containing 1200 muſkets. Of the diſpoſition of theſe arms no adequate idea can be formed by deſcription: and there are a thouſand peculiarities in the diſpoſition of ſo vaſt a variety of arms, which no deſcription can reach.

Upon the ground floor, under the ſmall armoury, is a large room of equal demenſions with that, ſupported by twenty pillars, all hung round with implements of war. This room, which contains the royal train of artillery, is twenty-four feet high, and is full of the moſt dreadful engines of deſtruction; beſides which, there were in the ſtore room, before the late war, a vaſt number of new braſs cannon, together with ſpunges, ladles, rammers, handſpikes, wadhooks, &c. with which the walls were lined round: under the ceiling there hang on poles upwards of 4000 harneſs for horſes, beſides men's harneſs, drag ropes, &c. trophies of ſtandards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy.

Eaſtward of the White Tower, is the horſe armoury, conſiſting of a plain brick building, in which are ſeveral curioſities.

Before the room door is the figure of a grenadier in his accoutrements, as if upon duty, with his piece reſted upon his arm, a figure admirably well done. Within the room, on the left hand as you enter are figures, as big as life, of horſe and foot, ſuppoſed to be drawn up in military order, to attend a line of kings on the other ſide of the room, ſhewn in the following order. King George the firſt, in a complete ſuit of armour, ſeated, with a truncheon in his hand, on a white horſe, richly capariſoned, having a fine Turky bridle gilt, with a globe, creſcent, and ſtar; velvet furniture, laced with gold, and gold trappings. King William the third, dreſſed in the ſuit of armour worn by Edward the black prince, at the battle of Creſſy. He is mounted on a ſorrel horſe, whoſe furniture is green velvet, embroidered with ſilver, and holds in his right hand a flaming ſword. King Charles the ſecond, dreſſed in armour, with a truncheon in his hand, ſeated on a fine horſe, richly capariſoned, with crimſon velvet, laced with gold. King Charles the firſt, in a rich ſuit of gilt armour, curiouſly wrought, preſented to him by the city of London, when he was prince of Wales. At the funeral proceſſion of John Duke of Marlborough, this ſuit of armour was laid on the coffin, on which occaſion a collar of SS was added to it, which is ſtill round it. James the firſt on horſe back, dreſſed in a complete ſuit of figured armour, with a truncheon in his right hand. King Edward the ſixth, dreſſed in a curious ſuit of

ſteel

ſteel armour, whereon are depicted, in different compartments, a great variety of ſcripture hiſtories. He ſits like the reſt on horſe back, with a truncheon in his hand. King Henry the eighth in his own armour, which is of poliſhed ſteel, with the foliages gilt, or inlaid with gold: he holds a ſword in his right hand. King Henry the ſeventh, who alſo holds a ſword, and is ſeated on horſe back in a complete ſuit of armour, finely wrought, and waſhed with ſilver. King Edward the fifth, who, with his brother Richard, was ſmothered in the Tower, by order of their uncle and guardian Richard the third; and having been proclaimed King, but never crowned, a crown is hung over his head. He holds a lance in his right hand, and is dreſſed in a rich ſuit of armour. King Edward the fourth, in a bright ſuit of armour, ſtudded, with a drawn ſword in his hand. King Henry the ſixth, King Henry the fifth, and King Henry the fourth. King Edward the third, with a venerable beard, in a ſuit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his ſword, alluding to his having been crowned King both of England and France. King Edward the firſt, dreſſed in a very curious ſuit of gilt armour, and in ſhoes of mail, with a battle ax in his hand. And William the Conqueror, the firſt in the line, though the laſt ſhown, in a ſuit of plain armour.

Other curioſities in this room are thoſe following. A large tilting lance of Charles

Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, King Henry the eighth's general in France. A complete ſuit of tilting armour, ſuch as the Kings, nobility, and gentlemen at arms uſed to wear, with the tilting lance, the reſt for the lance and grand guard. A complete ſuit of armour, made for King Henry the eighth, when he was but eighteen years of age, rough from the hammer. It is at leaſt ſix feet high, and the joints in the hands, arms and thighs, knees and feet, play like the joints of a rattleſnake, and are moved with all the facility imaginable. A ſmall ſuit of armour made for King Charles the ſecond, when he was Prince of Wales, and about ſeven or eight years of age, with a piece of armour for his horſe's head; the whole moſt curiouſly wrought, and inlaid with ſilver. The armour of Lord Courcy, who, having vanquiſhed a French champion, had the privilege granted to him and his ſucceſſors, of wearing their hats in the King's preſence. Real coats of mail, called Brigandine jackets, conſiſting of ſmall bits of ſteel, ſo artfully quilted one over another, as to reſiſt the point of a ſword, and perhaps a muſket ball; and yet ſo flexible that the wearer may bend his body any way, as well as in an ordinary ſuit of clothes. An Indian ſuit of armour, ſent by the Great Mogul as a preſent to King Charles the ſecond. This is reckoned a great curioſity, being made of iron quills, each about two inches long, finely japanned, and ranged in rows, one row eaſily ſlipping over another; theſe are bound

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very ſtrong together with ſilk twiſt, and are uſed in that country as a defence againſt darts and arrows. A neat little ſuit of armour, worn by a carved figure, repreſenting Richard Duke of York, the youngeſt ſon of King Edward the fourth, who with his brother Edward the fifth, was ſmothered in the Tower. The armour of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, the ſon of Edward the third. The armour here ſhewn is ſeven feet high, and the ſword and lance of an enormous ſize. And a droll figure of one William Somers, ſaid to have been King Henry the Eighth's jeſter.

Over the door of the armoury, on the inſide, is a target, on which are engraved, by a maſterly hand, the figures of Juſtice, Fortune, and Fortitude; and round the room, the walls are every where lined with various uncommon pieces of gold armour for horſes heads and breaſts, targets, and many pieces that now want a name.

About twenty yards eaſt of the grand ſtore houſe, or new armory, is the jewel office, being a dark, ſtrong, ſtone room, in which the jewels of the crown are depoſited. The jewels ſhewn at this time are thoſe following.

The imperial crown, with which, it is pretended, all the kings of England have been crowned ever ſince Edward the Confeſſor in 1042. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, ſapphires and pearls.

The cap within is of purple velvet, lined with white taffety, turned up with three rows of ermine. The golden orb or globe put into the King's right hand, before he is crowned; and borne in his left, with the ſceptre in his right, upon his return into Weſtminſter-hall after he is crowned at Weſtminſter-abbey.

The globe is about ſix inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious ſtones. On the top is an amethyſt of a violet colour, near an inch and a half high, ſet with a rich croſs of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and other jewels; the whole height of the ball is eleven inches.

The golden ſceptre, with its croſs ſet upon a large amethyſt of great value, garniſhed round with table diamonds. The top riſes into a fleur-de-lis of ſix leaves, all enriched with precious ſtones, from whence iſſues a mound, or ball, made of the amethyſt already mentioned. The croſs is quite covered with precious ſtones. The ſceptre with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a ſmall Jeruſalem croſs, finely ornamented with table diamonds, and jewels of great value. St. Edward's ſtaff, four feet ſeven inches and a half in length, and three inches, three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the King at his coronation. The rich crown of ſtate worn by his majeſty in parliament, in which is a large emerald, ſeven inches round, a pearl eſteemed the fineſt

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in the world, and a ruby of ineſtimable value. The crown belonging to the Prince of Wales, which, when the prince is of age to ſit in parliament, is carried together with the King's crown, as often as his Majeſty goes to the parliament houſe, by the keeper of the jewel office, attended by the warders, privately in a hackney coach, to Whitehall, where both crowns are delivered to the officers appointed to receive them, who, with ſome yeomen of the guard, carry them to the robing rooms adjoining to the houſe of Lords, where his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales put on their robes. The King wears his crown on his head, while he ſits upon the throne; but that of the Prince of Wales is placed before him. As ſoon as the King is diſrobed, the two crowns are carried back to the tower by the perſons who brought them from thence, and again locked up in the jewel office.

The late Queen Mary's crown, globe, and ſceptre, with the diadem ſhe wore at her coronation with her conſort King William. An ivory ſceptre, with a dove on the top, made for King James the ſecond's Queen, whoſe garniture is gold, and the dove on the top gold, enamelled with white. The curtana, or ſword of mercy, the blade of which is thirty-two inches long, and near two broad, without a point, carried before the King at his coronation, between the two ſwords of juſtice. The golden ſpurs, and the armillas, being bracelets for the wriſts, which, though very antique,

antique, are worn at the coronation. The ampulla, or eagle of gold, which is finely engraved, and holds the holy oil the Kings and Queens of England are anointed with; and the golden ſpoon that the biſhops pour the oil into. The eagle and ſpoon are two pieces of great antiquity; the eagle, including the pedeſtal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expand about ſeven inches; the head of the eagle ſcrews off about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow for holding the holy oil; and when the king is anointed, the oil is poured into the ſpoon out of the bird's bill.

A rich ſalt-ſeller of ſtate, in the form of the ſquare white Tower; the workmanſhip is exquiſitely fine. It is of gold, and uſed only on the King's table at the coronation. A noble ſilver font, double gilt, and elegantly wrought; in which the royal family are chriſtened. A large ſilver fountain preſented to King Charles the ſecond, by the town of Plymouth, curiouſly wrought.

Beſides theſe, which are commonly ſhewn, there are in the jewel office all the jewels worn by the Prince and Princeſſes at coronations, and a vaſt variety of curious old plate. So much for the tower of London and the curioſities ſhewn there.

Next to the tower of London, the moſt celebrated fortreſs in Britain is the caſtle of Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, which by nature and art is certainly one of the ſtrongeſt in the world. It is properly a citadel, for it ſtands above and commands the city, being about a muſket ſhot from the High-ſtreet: when or by whom it was built does not appear, but it is beyond doubt very antient, and is ſaid to have been built upwards of two thouſand years ago: it was erected before the city, which may therefore be ſuppoſed to have been built, either to protect, or be protected by the caſtle.

It ſtands on a rock between two lofty hills, one on the ſouth, called by the name of Saliſbury Craig, and the other on the north, called Caulton Craig, which, at a diſtance, have the appearance of two wings, whence probably was derived the name *Caſtrum Alatum*, *i. e.* the *Winged Caſtle*, by which this was known to the antients; that part of Saliſbury Craig directly ſouth of the caſtle is a ſteep rock called Arthur's ſeat or chair, from the Britiſh Hero, King Arthur. Edinburgh caſtle is inacceſſible on every ſide except that next the city, where alſo the rock on which it ſtands is conſiderably high, and where the entrance is defended by a round battery, half moons, one of which is 200 feet perpendicular height, ramparts, and an outwork, all well mounted with cannon, beſides a wide trench, over which is a draw-bridge. In this caſtle is a royal palace, which is one uniform ſtately ſtructure of hewn ſtone, with very magnificent apartments, in one of which King James the firſt

of

of Great Britain was born. This is the reſidence of the governor of the caſtle; and here the regalia of the antient kingdom of Scotland, and chief records of State, are ſaid to have been kept upwards of two thouſand years, as well as the national magazine of arms and ammunition. In this caſtle is a chapel for the uſe of the garriſon: it is ſupplied with water from two wells in the rock on which it ſtands; and it commands a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect.

Next to Edinburgh caſtle, the moſt remarkable fortreſs in this iſland is Stirling caſtle, which is ſituated on a rock on the bank of the river Forth above the town of Stirling, in the manner that the caſtle of Edinburgh is above that city, at the diſtance of 32 miles from Edinburgh.

Stirling was by the antient Britons or Scots called *Binobara*, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Vindovara* of Ptolemy. According to Tacitus it was fortified by a wall and a fort, in the time of the Romans, and appears to be the firſt northern boundary of the Roman Empire in Britain. Here is a bridge of hewn ſtone, conſiſting of four ſtately arches, over the river Forth, with an iron gate. The caſtle is defended with batteries well mounted with cannon, for defending the paſſage of the bridge, which is the moſt conſiderable paſs between the north and ſouth parts of Scotland; is almoſt

moſt in the centre of that country, and reckoned one of the keys of the Highlands; on account of which, in times of trouble, the chief magazine of the nation is uſually tranſported to this place.

Stirling Caſtle, which has a royal palace, was repaired by King James the fifth, who greatly enlarged and beautified the royal apartments, and built a noble hall, in which parliaments have been frequently held, and ambaſſadors entertained. Here is one apartment, conſiſting of ſix rooms of ſtate, which are reckoned the nobleſt and moſt ſpacious in Europe: the wainſcot and cieling are beautifully carved. In the roof of the preſence chamber are carved the heads of the Kings and Queens of Scotland. Over the royal apartments is the governors lodging, conſiſting of twelve convenient rooms on a floor.

The fortifications of Stirling Caſtle were greatly enlarged by Queen Anne, at which time ſome noble turrets, that added much to the beauty and proſpect of the palace were demoliſhed: but there is ſtill a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect from Stirling Caſtle; and it has a large park, walled round, which, however, has little planting in it.

As Stirling Caſtle is reckoned one of the keys to the Highlands, Dumbarton Caſtle is accounted the lock, which, though ſmall in circumference,

circumference, is, in the opinion of ſome writers, the ſtrongeſt in Scotland, both by nature and art. It ſtands on the bank of the river Clyde, upon a two headed rock, very ſteep on all ſides except towards the river. On one of theſe heads is a high watch tower, and, on the other, which is ſomewhat lower, ſeveral ſtrong towers.

To this caſtle there is but one aſcent, which is between the two heads of the rock, and conſiſts of narrow ſteps cut out of the rock, and paſſable only by one perſon at a time. A river called the Leven, which runs here into the Clyde on the weſt, and the river Clyde on the ſouth, ſerve it for ditches; and to the eaſt is a moraſs which is every tide under water. Buchanan, in his deſcription of this caſtle, affirms, that when any part of the rock is cut, it emits a ſulphureous ſmell, and that one part of it conſiſts of loadſtone.

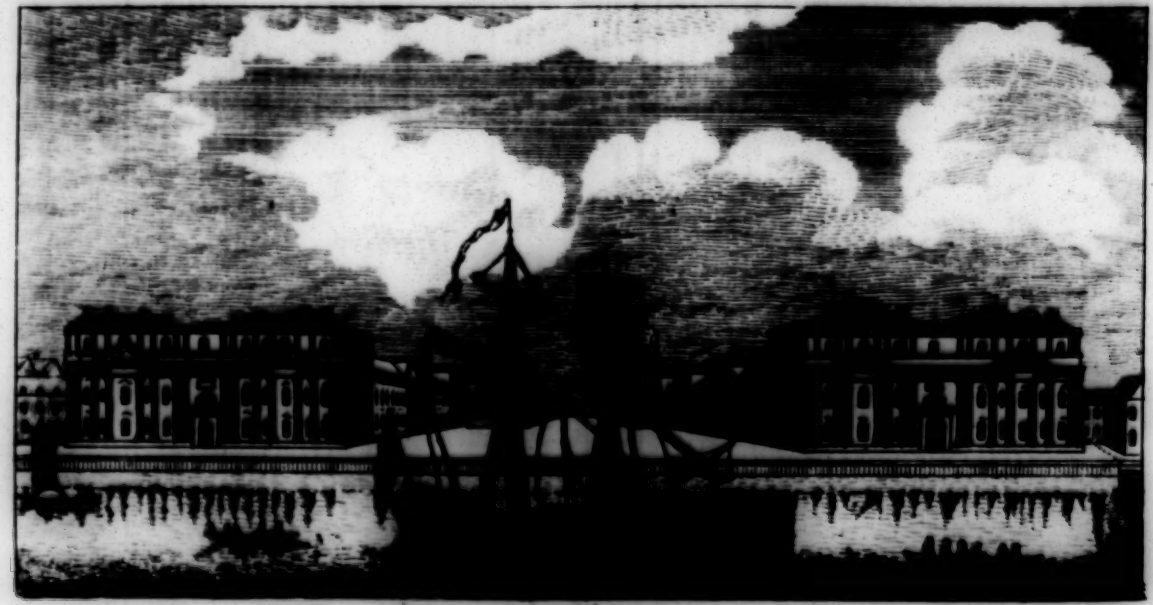
This caſtle, which is 53 miles from Edinburgh, ſtands at the diſtance of half a mile from the town of Dumbarton, a royal borough, from which it derived its name, and which was antiently called Dunbritton, *i. e. the Britons town*, from its having been held out by the Britons againſt the Scots, Picts, and Saxons, for three hundred years. Bede, the Hiſtorian, writes, that in his time it was the beſt fortified city the Britons had; and Roger Hoveden relates, that in the year 756, having

ing been blocked up by Eadbert King of Northumberland, and Oang King of the Picts, it was forced by extremity to surrender upon articles. It appears to have been originally called Al-Cluyd, which Bede interprets the Rock of Clyde.

HOSPITALS.

GREENWICH Hoſpital, in the town of Greenwich, about ſix miles from London, is ſuch a ſpacious and ſumptuous edifice, of ſuch noble ſymmetry, architecture, and decorations, in ſuch a charming ſituation and ſo amply endowed, that there is ſcarce ſuch a fabric and foundation in the whole world. It ſtands upon the bank of the Thames, on the ſpot where formerly was a palace, firſt erected by Humphrey Duke of Gloceſter, who called it Placentia. The palace was enlarged by Henry the ſeventh, and completed by Henry the eighth, who was ſo delighted with the ſituation, that he frequently reſided here: but, being afterwards neglected, King Charles the ſecond pulled it down, and began another, of which he lived to ſee the weſt-wing magnificently finiſhed. This wing, together with nine acres of ground belonging to it, King William, in the year 1694, appropriated for a Royal Hoſpital, for aged and diſabled ſeamen, the widows and children of ſuch of them as loſt their lives in the ſervice of the crown, and for the encouragement of navigation. The other wing was begun in the reign of King William, carried on in the reigns of Queen Anne and King George the firſt, and finiſhed in the reign of King George the ſecond.

The front to the Thames conſiſts of two ranges of ſtone buildings, with the governor's houſe



Greenwich Hospital.

houſe at the back part in the center. Theſe buildings, between which is a large area, perfectly correſpond with each other; and each range is terminated by a very magnificent dome. In each front to the Thames, two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, finely wrought, ſupport their pediments; and the ſame order is continued in pilaſters along the building. The projection of the entablatures gives an agreeable diverſity of light and ſhade. In the center of each part, between the ranges of Corinthian columns, is the door, which is of the Doric order, and adorned above with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of theſe lofty columns are two ſeries of windows, enlightning two floors: the undermoſt, which are the ſmalleſt, have ruſtic caſes, crowned with pediments, while the upper ſeries, which are larger and more lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments.

Over theſe is an attic ſtory; the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilaſters, ſupports a regular attic courſe; the pilaſters of this order riſing over every column and pilaſter of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly diſpoſed, and the top is crowned with a handſome baluſtrade.

The buildings, which are continued from theſe, and face the area, correſpond with them, though in a finer and more elegant manner. In the center of both is a range of columns ſupporting a pediment, and at each corner a

range of Corinthian pilaſters. The front is ruſticated, and there are two ſeries of windows: the domes at the end, which are 120 feet high, are ſupported on coupled columns, as well as the porticos below; and under one of theſe is the chapel, which is adorned on the inſide with the greateſt elegance and beauty. In the center of the area is fixed on a pedeſtal a ſtatue of his late Majeſty George the ſecond.

The hall of this Hoſpital, which is very ſuperb, was finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end of it, in an alcove, are portraits of the late princeſs Sophia, King George the firſt, King George the ſecond, Queen Caroline, the late queen of Pruſſia, Frederic prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and his five royal ſiſters. On the ceiling above the alcove are portraits of Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark; and on the ceiling of the hall are portraits of King William and Queen Mary, with ſeveral fine emblematical figures.

Behind the hoſpital is a noble and moſt delightful park, enlarged, planted and walled round by King Charles the ſecond. It is well ſtocked with deer, and has a moſt agreeable proſpect both of the city of London and of the river Thames: on the top of a ſteep hill in this park is a royal obſervatory, erected by King Charles the ſecond, furniſhed with all ſorts of mathematical inſtruments, for aſtronomical

nomical obſervations, and a deep well for obſerving the ſtars in the day time, under the direction of an aſtronomer Royal.

King William gave 2000 l. a year towards finiſhing the buildings; the ſeveral benefactions to this noble charity amount to 58,209 l. and in the year 1732, the late Earl of Derwentwater's forfeited eſtate, amounting to near 6000 l. a year, was given to it by parliament: for its better ſupport, every ſeaman, in the royal navy and in the ſervice of the merchants, pays 6d. a month. In the year 1737, a market was appointed in the town of Greenwich, the direction of which is in the governors of the Royal Hoſpital, to which the profits that ariſe from it are to be appropriated; and as occaſion requires, the parliament grant money for the ſupport of this hoſpital.

In the year 1705, was the firſt admiſſion of one hundred diſabled ſeamen into this hoſpital, but the number now is between two and three thouſand men, and one hundred boys.

As Greenwich Hoſpital was erected for the ſupport of aged and diſabled ſeamen, there is another Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea, a very large and populous village, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Thames, about two miles ſouth-weſt of London, for the invalids in the land ſervice, called Chelſea Hoſpital, the Royal Hoſpital, and ſometimes Chelſea College. This hoſpital was originally a college,

founded by Dr. Sutkliff, Dean of Exeter, in the reign of King James the firſt, for the ſtudy of Polemic divinity, and was endowed, in order to ſupport a provoſt and fellows, for the inſtruction of youth in that branch of learning.

The King, who laid the firſt ſtone of the buildings, gave many of the materials, and promoted the work by a large ſum of money; and the clergy were very liberal on the ſame occaſion; but the ſum ſettled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutkliff, being far unequal to the end propoſed, the reſt was left to private contributions; and theſe coming in ſlowly, the work was ſuſpended, and ſoon fell to ruin. At length, the ground on which the old college was erected coming to the crown, King Charles the ſecond began to erect the preſent Hoſpital, which was carried on by James the ſecond, and completed by William and Mary. It was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, is a moſt magnificent ſtructure, and one of the beſt foundations of the kind in the world.

The principal building conſiſts of a large quadrangle, open to the Thames. The front, in the middle of which is the gateway leading through it, contains a chapel on one ſide, a hall on the other, and a noble pavilion between them, with a fine gallery facing the river, ſupported by ſtone pillars. The two ſides or wings, which are four ſtories high, are divided into wards or galleries, two in every ſtory,

ſtory, containing each twenty-ſix diſtinct apartments. At each of the four corners is a fine pavilion, one for the governor's lodging and the Council-chamber, and the other three are appropriated for offices. In the middle of this area, is placed upon a marble pedeſtal, a very fine ſtatue of King Charles the ſecond in braſs.

Beſides the principal building, there are two other large ſquares, which conſiſt of apartments for the officers and ſervants of the houſe, for old maimed officers of horſe and foot, and of an infirmary for the ſick, with other conveniencies.

This building is particularly remarkable for its great regularity, and proper ſubordination of parts, together with ſuch a diſpoſition of them as is beſt ſuited to the purpoſes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to their convenience and pleaſure. There is a neatneſs and elegance in the whole of the building, which is compoſed of brick and ſtone; the expence in erecting it is computed at 150,000l. and the extent of the ground is above forty acres.

The number of ordinary penſioners in this hoſpital is about five hundred, but the extraordinary or out penſioners are upwards of twelve thouſand; and are allowed 7l. 12s 6d. a year, each. Theſe great expences are ſup-

ported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common ſoldier; and when there is any deficiency, it is ſupplied by a grant from Parliament.

In and about London, there are ſeveral other hoſpitals, which, on account of the magnificence of the ſtructures, as well as the noble foundations, would merit a particular deſcription in any work, but ſuch as profeſſes to treat of the moſt extraordinary objects of curioſity only.

Among the hoſpitals at Edinburgh, the moſt remarkable is a large, beautiful and ſtately fabric, founded, in the reign of King James the ſixth of Scotland, by Mr. George Herriot, a goldſmith, and from him called Herriot's Hoſpital, for maintaining and educating 130 poor boys, the children of decayed merchants and tradeſmen of the city, of whom ſome are ſent to the univerſity, with an exhibition of ſeven pounds a year, and the reſt are put 'prentices, and have 13 l. 10s. given with them to a maſter.

Dr. Balcanquel, Dean of Rocheſter, a great architect, and cotemporary with Inigo Jones, built this hoſpital, which exceeds every thing of the kind in Europe, and is more like a palace than an hoſpital. It conſiſts of an exact ſquare, built of free ſtone, with a piazza on the inſide all round. The doors and

and windows are adorned with too great a profuſion of carved work for an hoſpital. Over the gate, is a high tower, in which are a clock and bells; and at each corner of the building is a ſquare tower, with little turrets covered with lead, one at each corner. In a nich over the gate, on the inſide, is a ſtatue of the founder cut in ſtone. This hoſpital, of which the magiſtrates of the city are perpetual guardians, has a flower garden, a kitchen garden, and an orchard, which are kept in good order.

BRIDGES.

WESTMINSTER Bridge, built over the river Thames from the city of Weſtminſter to the oppoſite ſhore, is univerſally allowed to be one of the fineſt in the world: it extends in length, from wharf to wharf, 1223 feet; and is forty-four feet wide, a commodious foot way being allowed for paſſengers on each ſide of about ſeven feet broad, raiſed above the road allowed for carriages, and paved with broad moor ſtone: the intermediate ſpace is thirty feet wide, and is ſufficient to admit three carriages and two horſes to go abreaſt. This bridge conſiſts of thirteen large and two ſmall arches, with fourteen intermediate piers. Each pier terminates with a ſaliant right angle againſt the ſtream, both upward and downward: the two middle piers are ſeventeen feet wide at the ſpringing of the arches, and containthree thouſand cubic feet, or near two hundred tons of ſolid ſtone; and the others decreaſe equally on each ſide by one foot.

The arches of this bridge are all ſemicircular, and ſpring from about two feet above low water-mark; the center arch is ſeventy-ſix feet wide, and the reſt decreaſe in width equally on each ſide by four feet; the free water-way under the arches is 870 feet, ſo that there is no ſenſible fall of water.

This

This bridge is adorned and ſecured on each ſide by a very lofty and noble baluſtrade. Over every pier there is a ſemi-octangular tower, which forms a receſs in the foot-way: of theſe twelve are covered with half domes, four at each end, and four in the middle; and between theſe in the middle are pedeſtals, on which was intended a group of figures. The whole is lighted up by a great number of lamps, beautifully diſpoſed, one on the top of each receſs.

The foundation of this bridge is laid on a firm and ſolid maſs of gravel, which lies at the bottom of the bed of the river, but at a much greater depth on the Surry than on the Weſtminſter ſide; and this inequality of the ground required the height of the ſeveral piers to be very different, as ſome have their foundations laid at five feet, and others at fourteen feet under the bed of the river. The piers are all four feet wider at their foundation than at the top; and are founded on the bottoms of the wooden caſes in which they were built. They conſiſt all of ſolid blocks of Portland ſtone, many of which are four or five tons weight, and none leſs than a ton; except the cloſers, or ſmaller ſtones intended for faſtening the reſt, one of which is placed between every four of the larger blocks.

The firſt ſtone of this bridge was laid the 29th of January 1738-9, by the late Earl of Pembroke; the building was finiſhed the 10th of

of November 1750, and the bridge opened the 17th following. The expence of erecting it was defrayed by Parliament, and amounted to 389,500l.

London Bridge appears to have been originally built of wood, between the years 993 and 1016; but being burnt down in 1136, it was afterwards rebuilt of wood in 1163, under the inſpection of one Peter, curate of St. Mary Cole church, in London, a perſon of great reputation in thoſe days for his ſkill in architecture. The expences, however, of maintaining and repairing the wooden bridge became ſo burdenſome to the inhabitants of the city, that it was reſolved to build a ſtone bridge, a little weſtward of the wooden one. This building was begun in 1176, and finiſhed in 1209. It conſiſted of twenty arches, was 915 feet long, forty-four feet high, and ſeventy-three feet wide: but houſes being built on each ſide, the ſtreet or interval between them was only twenty-three feet broad. The narrowneſs of this paſſage having occaſioned the loſs of many lives, from the number of carriages paſſing and repaſſing; and the ſtraitneſs of the arches, and the enormous ſize of the ſterlings, which took up one fourth part of the water-way, and rendered the fall at low water no leſs than five feet, having alſo occaſioned frequent and fatal accidents, the magiſtrates of London, in 1756, obtained an act of Parliament for improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through this bridge,

bridge, which granted them a toll for every carriage and horſe paſſing over it, and for every barge, or veſſel, with goods paſſing through it: but theſe tolls being found inſufficient, were aboliſhed by an act which paſſed in 1756, for explaining, amending, and rendering the former act more effectual, and for granting the city of London money for carrying on that work. In conſequence of theſe acts of parliament, a temporary wooden bridge was built, and the houſes on the old bridge were taken down. Inſtead of a narrow ſtreet twenty-three feet wide, there is now a paſſage of thirty-one feet for carriages, with a handſome raiſed pavement of ſtone on each ſide, ſeven feet broad, for the uſe of foot paſſengers; the ſides are ſecured and adorned by fine ſtone baluſtrades, enlightened in the night with lamps. The paſſage through the bridge is enlarged by throwing the two middle arches into one, and by ſeveral other alterations and improvements.

Under the firſt, ſecond, and fourth arches from the north ſide of the bridge, there are engines worked by the flux and reflux of the river, the water of which they raiſe to ſuch a height as to ſupply many parts of the city. Theſe engines were contrived in 1582, by one Peter Morice, a Dutchman, and called London Bridge water-works.

Burton upon Trent in Staffordſhire, is famous for its bridge over the Trent, which,

next to Weſtminſter Bridge, is by ſome perſons thought to be the fineſt in England. It is built of ſquared free-ſtone, is about a quarter of a mile in length, and conſiſts of thirty-ſeven arches.

At the town of Nottingham is a ſtately ſtone bridge over the river Trent, conſiſting of nineteen arches; and at Abergavenny, in Monmouthſhire, is another fine ſtone bridge over the river Uſk, conſiſting of fifteen arches.

At the town of Berwick, is a beautiful ſtone bridge acroſs the river Tweed. It conſiſts of ſixteen arches, is 900 feet long, and was built by Queen Elizabeth.

At Wallingford in Berkſhire is a ſtone bridge over the river Thames, which is 900 feet long, has nineteen arches and four draw-bridges.

The town of Biddeford in Devonſhire has a very fine bridge over the river Touridge, which was built in the fourteenth century, on twenty-four beautiful and ſtately Gothic arches: the foundation is ſtill very firm, and yet it ſhakes at the ſlighteſt ſtep of a horſe. There are lands ſettled for keeping it in repair; the rents of which are received and laid out by a bridge-warden, choſen

choſen by the mayor and aldermen of the town.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne has a ſtately bridge over that river, conſiſting of ſeven arches, which are very large. This bridge is built upon on both ſides, in the manner that London Bridge lately was. It has a large gate-houſe upon it, with an iron gate to ſhut it up.

At the city of Rocheſter is a bridge over the river Medway, which was built in the reign of King Henry the fourth, by Sir John Cobham and Sir Robert Knowles, with money which they had raiſed from ſpoils taken in France. This bridge conſiſts of twenty-one arches, and is reckoned the beſt and ſtrongeſt bridge in England, next to thoſe of Weſtminſter, London, and Newcaſtle upon Tyne. For keeping this bridge in repair, certain lands were annexed to it by act of Parliament, in the reign of King Richard the third, and by two other acts in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was repaired in 1744, and adorned with iron paliſadoes.

The city of York has a ſtone bridge of five arches over the river Ouſe, the center arch of which is 81 feet wide, and 51 feet high, and the bridge is ſo crowded with buildings, that it looks like a ſtreet.

The city of Glaſgow, in North Britain, has a noble and beautiful ſtone bridge over the river Clyde, conſiſting of eight very large arches; and upon the water of Down, in the ſhire of Aire, is a bridge of one arch, 90 feet long, which is much wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

IN and about London only, are ſuch a number of noble and magnificent buildings, that a particular deſcription of them muſt be the ſubject of a large work; thoſe therefore, of which mention is made here, are ſelected as the moſt celebrated and worthy of notice.

One of the moſt famous buildings in London is the Royal Exchange, which is the burſe or meeting place of the merchants of that great metropolis, and is the fineſt and ſtrongeſt fabric of the kind in Europe. This edifice was originally built of brick, in the year 1567, at the expence of Sir Thomas Greſham, a merchant of this city; and, in 1570, was, in a ſolemn manner, proclaimed the Royal Exchange, by herald, with ſound of trumpet, at the command, and in the preſence, of Queen Elizabeth. That ſtructure being deſtroyed by the fire of London, in 1666, it was rebuilt of Portland ſtone, and ruſtic work, in a much more magnificent manner, as it now ſtands, at the expence of 80,000l. Of this building King Charles the ſecond laid the firſt ſtone, in the year 1667, and it was finiſhed in 1669. The whole is a parallelogram 203 feet in length, and 171 feet in breadth, incloſing an area 144 feet long, and 117 feet broad. This area is ſurrounded with piazzas, forming ambulatories for the merchants to ſhelter themſelves from the weather; it is paved with fine

pebbles, and the ambulatories with black and white marble. Upon a marble pedeſtal about eight feet high, in the middle of this area, is a fine ſtatue of King Charles the ſecond, in a roman habit, executed by Mr. Gibbon, encloſed with iron rails, and ſet up at the expence of the merchant adventurers, in the year 1684.

Under the piazzas are twenty-eight niches, all vacant, except two, one in the north-weſt corner, in which is a ſtatue of Sir Thomas Greſham the founder; and the other at the ſouth-weſt, in which is a ſtatue of Sir John Barnard, who had been twice Lord Mayor of the city, and many years one of its repreſentatives in parliament, and is ſtill living.

Above the arches of theſe piazzas is an entablature; with curious enrichments: and on the cornice, a range of pilaſters with an entablature, extending round, and a compaſs pediment in the middle of the cornice of each of the four ſides. Under that on the north are the King's arms; on the ſouth, thoſe of the city, on the eaſt, thoſe of Sir Thomas Greſham, and under the pediment, on the weſt ſide, the arms of the company of Mercers, with their reſpective enrichments.

In the intercolumns are twenty-four niches, nineteen of which are filled with the ſtatues of the Kings and Queens of England, ſtanding erect, dreſſed in their robes, and with their regalia, except the ſtatues of King Charles the

ſecond, King James the ſecond, and King George the ſecond, which are habited like the Roman Emperors.

In each of the two principal fronts of this building on the ſouth and north is a piazza, and in the middle of each is an entrance into the area, under an arch, which is extremely coſtly and magnificent. On each ſide of the ſouth entrance, in the intercolumns, is a niche, one containing a ſtatue of King Charles the firſt, and the other a ſtatue of King Charles the ſecond, both dreſſed in Roman habits, and well executed. Over the aperture on the cornice between the two pediments are the King's arms in relievo. On each ſide of this entrance is a range of windows, placed between demi-columns and pilaſters of the Compoſite order; above which runs a baluſtrade. The height of the building is ſixty-ſix feet, and from the center of this ſide riſes a lanthorn 178 feet high, on the top of which is a fane in the form of a graſhopper, of poliſhed braſs, eſteemed a fine piece of workmanſhip; a graſhopper being the creſt of Sir Thomas Greſham's arms. The north front of the Royal Exchange is adorned with pilaſters of the Compoſite order, but has neither columns nor ſtatues on the outſide; and inſtead of the two compaſs pediments has a triangular one.

Within the piazzas of theſe two fronts, are two ſpacious ſtair-caſes, with iron rails, and black marble ſteps: theſe lead into a kind of gallery,

gallery, which extends round the four ſides of the building, and in which were about 200 ſhops, now moſtly deſerted.

Near the Royal Exchange is the Manſion-houſe, for the reſidence of the Lord Mayor of London. This is a noble edifice, erected in a place which was formerly a market for fleſh and fiſh, called Stocks Market. The firſt ſtone of this building was laid in October 1739, and it was finiſhed in 1753. It is built of Portland ſtone, with a portico of ſix lofty fluted columns of the Corinthian order, in the front; and the ſame order is continued in pilaſters both under the pediment, and on each ſide. The baſement ſtory is very maſſy, and built in ruſtic work; in the center of it is the door, which leads to the kitchens, cellars, and other offices: on each ſide riſes a flight of ſteps, of very conſiderable extent, leading up to the portico, in the middle of which is the door, which leads to the apartments and offices where buſineſs is tranſacted. The ſtone baluſtrade of the ſtairs is continued along the front of the portico; and the columns ſupport a large angular pediment, adorned with a noble group of figures, in bas relief, repreſenting the dignity and opulence of the city of London. Beneath this portico are two ſeries of windows, which extend along the whole front; and above theſe is an attic ſtory with ſquare windows, crowned with a baluſtrade.

The

The building is an oblong, and its depth is the long ſide; it has an area in the middle, and the fartheſt end is an Egyptian hall, which is the length of the front, very high, and deſigned for public entertainments. To make it regular in flank, the architect has raiſed a ſimilar building on the front, which is the upper part of a dancing gallery.

The apartments are very magnificent, but dark; the building being ſurrounded with houſes, which alſo prevent its being viewed to advantage.

The Britiſh Muſeum merits particular attention, not only as the nobleſt cabinet of curioſities in the world, but as being a large, beautiful, and magnificent building. This edifice was erected in 1677, and was called Montague Houſe, from having been the town reſidence of the Dukes of Montague. In the year 1753, the Britiſh parliament having paſſed an act for purchaſing the muſeum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, and the collection of manuſcripts of the late Lord Oxford, called the Harleian library, for the uſe of the public, twenty-ſix truſtees were appointed and incorporated, to provide a repoſitory for theſe and ſome other collections, which repoſitory was to be called the Britiſh Muſeum. Theſe truſtees elected fifteen other truſtees, and having bought Montague Houſe, fitted it up for the reception of theſe collections. They alſo appointed

appointed proper officers to ſuperintend the Muſeum, and having ordained certain ſtatutes with reſpect to the collection contained in it, the public were admitted to view it in 1757.

The collection of Sir Hans Sloane conſiſts of a very great number of natural and artificial curioſities, valuable remains of antiquity, and a large library, which together coſt the proprietor 50,000l. It was purchaſed by Parliament for 20,000l. 10,000l. was paid for Lord Oxford's manuſcripts. 10,000l. more was laid out for the purchaſe of Montague Houſe. 15,000l. was ſpent in repairs, alterations, and conveniencies; and 30,000l. was veſted in the public funds, for ſupplying ſalaries for officers and other neceſſary expences. His late Majeſty added to this muſeum the royal library of books and manuſcripts collected by the ſeveral Kings of England; and the late Major Edwards left it a fine collection of books, together with 7000l. in reverſion for purchaſing manuſcripts, books, medals, and other curioſities.

The Britiſh Muſeum, which has a garden of near eight acres behind it, is now in every part ſo excellently contrived for holding this noble collection, and the diſpoſition of it in the ſeveral rooms is ſo orderly and well deſigned, that the whole may be juſtly eſteemed an honour and ornament to this iſland.

But let us take a general view of the whole building, with the contents of each room, in the order in which they are ſhewn.

In the hall are ſeveral blocks or columns, of the Baſaltes of the Giants-cauſeway in Ireland, of which mention has been made in the deſcription of the curious foſſils of theſe iſlands. Here is a ſtone brought from the Appian road, which lead from Rome to Brunduſium; with two antique heads of Termini, uſed as land-marks by the Romans. Here are alſo ſeveral fragments of granite columns, ſome curious pebbles, and a large piece of that ſort of marble called Ophites, from its reſemblance to a ſerpent's ſkin; likewiſe a fine large piece of the Lava, which, in the eruptions of Mount Veſuvius, iſſues from it in form of a burning rivulet, deſtroying every thing in its way, and, as it cools, hardens into ſtone which takes a fine poliſh, and is manufactured into tables, boxes, and toys. Several antient ſtone monuments, with inſcriptions in Latin, Greek, and other languages, may be viewed in the hall; a fine ſkeleton of a fiſh called the Unicorn; the head of a very particular kind of Buffalo, with ſeveral other curioſities.

From the hall the aſcent is by a magnificent ſtair-caſe, nobly painted by La Foſſe. The ſubject of the cieling is Phaeton, requeſting Apollo to permit him to drive his chariot for a day. On the inſide walls is a land-

ſkip

ſkip by Rouſſeau. The cieling of the Veſtibule repreſents the fall of Phaeton, and in this is a mummy and ſome other antiquities. The Saloon is a moſt magnificent room, the ſide walls of which are painted by La Foſſe; with landſkips by Rouſſeau, and flowers by the celebrated Baptiſt.

From the Saloon the ſpectator is conducted to the right into a room which contains the Cottonian and Royal manuſcripts, in number about 750 volumes. The next two rooms contain the Harleian manuſcripts, conſiſting of about 7620 volumes; then turning to the right, the ſpectator enters a room occupied by the Harleian charters, in number about 16000. Contiguous to this is the room of medals, which are in number upwards of 22000; then turning a third time to the right, the next room contains Sir Hans Sloane's manuſcripts; and adjoining to the manuſcript room is another which contains the antiquities, and which opens into the Veſtibule.

The ſpectator, paſſing again through the Veſtibule into the Saloon, is conducted, to the left, into a room, which contains curious minerals: the next contains a collection of ſhells, and a third a collection of vegetables and inſects: then turning again to the left, the next room contains animals in ſpirits, and contiguous to that is a room containing artificial curioſities.

Now

Now deſcending a ſmall ſtair-caſe, and paſſing through a room, in which is a magnetic apparatus given by Dr. Knight, the ſpectator is conducted through two rooms, which contain the Royal libraries; afterwards through four rooms, containing the library of Sir Hans Sloane, conſiſting of no leſs than 40,000 volumes; and from thence into a withdrawing room for the truſtees; then into the room, which contains Major Edward's library, conſiſting of about 3000 volumes; and laſtly, into a room that contains a part of the King's library, which in the whole conſiſts of about 12000 volumes.

In the College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh is a noble Muſeum, called Muſæum Balfourianum, from its founder Sir Andrew Balfour, an eminent phyſician of this city. It contains a fine collection of natural and artificial curioſities, of which Sir Robert Sibbald, who very much augmented it, publiſhed an account in the year 1697.

The moſt remarkable building in Edinburgh is a large court, commonly called the Parliament Cloſe, from the Parliament-houſe, which forms a part of the court, and in which the parliament of the antient kingdom of Scotland uſually aſſembled, before the union of England and Scotland into one kingdom, in the year 1707. The Parliament-houſe, which was erected by King Charles the firſt in 1636, is a ſtately, large, convenient ſtructure, of

free-ſtone. Over the entrance are the arms of Scotland, ſupported by two figures, repreſenting Mercy and Truth, with the inſcription STANT HIS FOELICIA REGNA; and under the arms UNIO UNIONUM, referring to the union of the two crowns. The room where the parliament met is a curious piece of workmanſhip. Here is held the court of Seſſion, which is the ſupreme civil judicature in Scotland, the juſticiary or criminal court, and the ſheriff and commiſſary courts. In the middle of the room, is a high throne for the ſovereign, or commiſſioner, with benches on each ſide for the nobility and biſhops one above another, ſo that the higheſt is level with the throne, and the loweſt with the pit, where are forms in the middle for the Commoners. Without the area, and oppoſite to the throne, is a pulpit, from which the parliament, upon particular occaſions, heard divine ſervice performed; with a large partition behind it for ſtrangers to attend divine ſervice, or hear the debates of the houſe.

Under the Parliament houſe is the Poſt office, and a library conſiſting of a noble collection of books and manuſcripts, belonging to the faculty of advocates, in which is alſo an excellent collection of antient coins, particularly old Engliſh and Scotch coins. Joining to the Advocates library is the Regiſter of all the deeds and ſecurities of the nation.

Among

Among other ſtately buildings in the Parliament-cloſe is a fine room for the meeting of the Royal boroughs of Scotland, adorned with excellent paintings: but here is a houſe, the higheſt perhaps of any in the world; it mounts ſeven ſtories above the area of the court; and being built on the edge of a precipice, the back part is ſo much below the court; ſo that, from the bottom to the top, the ſtaircaſe aſcends fourteen ſtories.

In the middle of the Parliament-cloſe is a curious equeſtrian ſtatue of King Charles the ſecond in braſs, erected on a ſtately pedeſtal at the charge of the city; a figure ſo exceedingly well proportioned, that it is reckoned the fineſt of the kind in Europe.

Near the Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea is Ranelagh houſe and gardens, ſo called from having been formerly the ſeat of the Earl of Ranelagh. This is now a place of public entertainment; and, in the garden not far from the houſe, is a circular amphitheatre, the external diameter of which is 185 feet: round the whole is an arcade; and over that a gallery, with a baluſtrade, except where the entrances into the houſe, which are four, break the continuity. Over this are the windows; and it terminates with the roof. One of the entrances is filled by an orcheſtra, which was originally placed in the middle of the area, where there is now a chimney, with four faces, in which is a fire, whenever the weather

makes it neceſſary. The entertainments conſiſt of a band of muſic, with an organ, accompanied by the beſt voices; and the place is frequented by perſons of the firſt diſtinction.

At Vauxhall, a village near London, on the Surry ſide of the Thames, there are ſome ſpacious gardens, which have been for many years converted into a place of genteel entertainment, during two or three months in the Summer ſeaſon. In the middle of the garden is a magnificent orcheſtra, with a fine organ, a band of muſic, and ſome of the beſt voices. Round the orcheſtra are boxes, diſpoſed to the beſt advantage for hearing the muſic; and in moſt of the boxes are paintings deſigned by Mr. Hayman, of ſubjects admirably adapted to the place. Here is a Rotunda and ball room, finely illuminated, in which is an orcheſtra, with an organ, where, on rainy evenings, the company may be ſafely ſheltered and entertained. In this room are ſome good hiſtorical paintings by Hayman; and in the grand pavilion are ſeveral pieces by the ſame maſter, from the hiſtorical plays of Shakeſpear, which are greatly admired for the deſign, colouring, and expreſſion. In this garden are ſeveral noble viſtas of very tall trees, where the ſpaces between each are filled up with neat hedges, and on the inſide are planted flowers, and ſweet ſmelling ſhrubs. Some of theſe viſtas terminate in a view of ruins, and others in a proſpect of the adjacent country; and ſome are adorned with the painted repreſentation

A View of the entrance into Vaux-hall Gardens.

BIBLIOTHECA · BODLEIANA

tion of triumphal arches. Here are alſo ſeveral ſtatues, and, in particular a good marble one by Roubiliac, of the late Mr. Handel, playing on a lyre in the character of Orpheus.

When it grows dark, the garden, near the orcheſtra, is illuminated almoſt in an inſtant, with about 1500 glaſs lamps, which, by their glittering among the trees, render the place exceeding light and brilliant. Afterwards a very extraordinary piece of machinery is exhibited on the inſide of one of the hedges, near the entrance into the viſtas; by removing a curtain, a very fine landſcape, illuminated by concealed lights, is preſented; in which the principal objects are a caſcade or water-fall, and a miller's houſe. The exact appearance of water is ſeen, flowing down a declivity and turning the wheel of a mill: it riſes up in foam at the bottom, and then glides away. This moving picture, attended with the noiſe of the water, has a very pleaſing and ſurpriſing effect both on the eye and the ear.

Every thing is provided in theſe gardens in the moſt elegant manner, for ſuch of the company as chuſe to ſup here.

In a ſquare open to the ſtreet, on the north ſide of London-bridge, ſtands a beautiful and magnificent column, of the Doric order, built with Portland ſtone, and called the Monument. This column, which was erected to perpetuate the fire of London, which broke out near the

place where it ſtands, was begun, according to a deſign of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in 1671, and finiſhed in 1677. It is fifteen feet in diameter, and 202 feet high from the ground. It ſtands upon a pedeſtal forty feet high, and twenty-one feet ſquare On the cap of the Pedeſtal are four dragons, the ſupporters of the City arms; and between them trophies with ſymbols of regality, arts, ſciences and commerce.

Within it is a ſpiral ſtair-caſe of black marble, containing 345 ſteps, with iron rails leading to a balcony, which is the abacus of the column, and encompaſſes a cone, which is 32 feet high, and ſupports a blazing urn of braſs gilt. It is obſerved of this pillar, that, like the Emperor Trajan's pillar at Rome, it is built in form of a candle.

The weſt ſide of the pedeſtal is adorned with emblems by Cibber, of which the eleven principal figures are in Alto, and the reſt in Baſſo relievo. The figure to which the eye is particularly directed is a female, repreſenting the City of London, ſitting in a languiſhing poſture on a heap of ruins.

Behind her is Time gradually raiſing her up; at her ſide a woman, repreſenting Providence, gently touches her with one hand, while, with a winged ſerpent in the other, ſhe directs her to regard two goddeſſes in the clouds,

clouds, one with a cornucopia, denoting Plenty, the other with a Palm branch, the emblem of Peace.

At her feet is a Bee-hive, to ſhew that, by induſtry and application, the greateſt miſfortunes may be overcome. Behind Time are citizens exulting at his endeavours to reſtore her; and beneath, in the middle of the ruins, is a Dragon, the ſupporter of the city arms, who endeavours to preſerve them with his paw. Still further, at the north end, is a view of the City in flames, with the conſternation of the inhabitants. On the other ſide, on an elevated pavement, ſtands King Charles the ſecond, in a Roman habit, and, approaching the figure repreſenting the city, appears to command three of his attendants to deſcend to her relief: the firſt repreſents the Sciences, the ſecond Architecture, and the third Liberty. Behind the King ſtands his brother the Duke of York, with a garland in one hand to crown the riſing city, and a ſword in the other, for her defence: behind him are Juſtice and Fortitude; in the pavement, under the ſovereign's feet, appears Envy peeping from her cell, and gnawing a heart; and, in the upper part of the back ground, the re-conſtruction of the city is repreſented by ſcaffolds, erected by the ſides of unfiniſhed houſes, with builders and labourers at work upon them.

The other ſides of the Pedeſtal have each a Latin inſcription, that on the north ſide is an account

count of the fire of London; its riſe, progreſs, and the amazing devaſtation done by it, as related already in a former part of this work. The inſcription on the ſouth ſide ſpecifies the gracious, prudent, and vigorous meaſures taken by the King and Parliament for reſtoring the city, with greater beauty, magnificence, and convenience; for preventing the like conflagration for the future, with ſome other particulars: the inſcription on the eaſt ſide contains the names of the Lord Mayors from the time it was begun, till it was finiſhed; and round the upper part of the pedeſtal is the following inſcription in Engliſh,

'This pillar was ſet up in perpetual re-
'membrance of the moſt dreadful burning of
'this Proteſtant city, begun and carried on by
'the treachery and malice of the popiſh fac-
'tion, in the beginning of September, in the
'year of our Lord 1666, in order to their
'carrying on their horrid plot, for extirpa-
'ing the Proteſtant religion, and old Engliſh
'liberty, and introducing popery and ſlavery.

This inſcription, upon the Duke of York's acceſſion to the Crown, was immediately eraſed: but ſoon after the revolution, was reſtored again. It was leſs or more believed as the ſpirit of party prevailed: but what ſhare of credit is really due to it has been the ſubject of ſome enquiry in the account of the fire of London, already given in another part of this work.

An eminent writer obſerves of this monument, that it is undoubtedly the nobleſt modern column in the world; nay, that, in ſome reſpects, it may juſtly vie with thoſe celebrated ones of antiquity, which are conſecrated to the names of Trajan and Antonine; that nothing can be more bold and ſurprizing; nothing more beautiful and harmonious; that the bas relief at the baſe, allowing for ſome few defects, is finely imagined, and executed as well; and that nothing material can be cavilled with, but the inſcriptions round about it.

SECT. VI.

Curious remains of Antiquity in Great Britain *and* Ireland. *Remarkable Laws, Cuſtoms and Traditions of the Inhabitants of the* Britiſh *Iſles; with a ſummary View of the moſt extraordinary Revolutions among them.*

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE principal remain of Roman antiquity in Britain is a wall, which runs the whole breadth of the iſland, through the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, and extends for above eighty miles, from that part of the Iriſh Sea, called the Solway-Frith, on the weſt, to the German ocean at the mouth of the Tyne, on the eaſt. It was called by the Romans, who built it as a barrier againſt the incurſions of the North Britons, *Vallum Barbaricum*, *Prætentura*, and *Cluſura*, and in after-times by the Saxons, the Picts Wall.

North of this wall, the Emperor Adrian firſt began a fence, built in the manner of a mural hedge, with large ſtakes driven deep into the ground, and wreathed together with wattles, and thence called Adrian's wall. It was faced with earth and turf, and fortified on the north with a deep ditch. It was repaired by the Emperor Severus, in the year 123, and ſtrengthened with

with ſeveral ſtone fortreſſes, and turrets, near enough to communicate an alarm one to another, by ſound of trumpet.

The Romans being called from Britain, for the defence of Gaul, the North Britons broke in upon Adrian's wall, and, in repeated inroads, greatly haraſſed the Roman province. Upon this, the South Britons applied to Rome for aſſiſtance, and a legion was ſent over to them, which drove the enemy back to their own country: but as the Romans, at this time, had full employment for their troops elſewhere, it became neceſſary for them to enable the South Britons to defend themſelves for the future; they therefore aſſiſted them to build a wall of ſtone, eight feet broad, and twelve feet high, nearly parallel to Adrian's wall. This wall was compleatd under the direction of Ælius the Roman general, about the year 430; and the tracts of it, with the foundations of the towers or little caſtles, called Caſtle Steeds, placed at the diſtance of a mile one from another, and the little fortified towns, on the inſide, called Cheſters, are ſtill viſible.

The remains of this wall are eaſily traced, though in moſt places the foundation only is diſcernable, with the trench before it on the north, and ſome of the little towers, or mile caſtles, on the ſouth; the ſtones having been taken away. About ten miles eaſt of Carliſle, it runs up a pretty high hill, and proceeds two miles through incloſed ground, where the middle

middle part of it between the two faces is ſtill ſtanding; from hence to its croſſing the river Irthing, where it enters Northumberland, the greateſt part of it runs through a large waſte, where it remains entire to the height of five feet in ſome places, and in others to the height of eight feet. From Irthington moor, near the river Irthing, the traces of the ſtone wall and the old wall of earth, are both viſible, and continue the ſame rout parallel to each other, at the diſtance of about one hundred yards, to Newcaſtle upon Tyne. From Thirlewall Caſtle, not far eaſtward of the river Irthing, the wall is continued over a range of rugged, naked, and ſteep rocks, that extends about nine miles; and it is built in ſome places not more than ſix feet from the precipice, and in none more than twenty-four feet. The higheſt part of it, that is now ſtanding between Carliſle and Newcaſtle, is about half a mile from Thirlewall Bankhead, near Thirlewall Caſtle, where it is nine feet high; and at this place are the veſtiges of a Roman city, ſurrounded by a deep trench. At a place called the Cheſters, two miles eaſt from Thirlewall Bankhead, are the ruins of another Roman city. At Little Cheſters, three miles further eaſt, and at the diſtance of a mile ſouth of the wall, are the ruins of a third; and at Houſeſteeds are the ruins of a fourth, which is the largeſt of any along the wall. Great numbers of Roman altars, images, and coins have been dug up here. At Seavenſhale, on the north ſide of the wall, are ſtill to be ſeen the greateſt part

part of a Roman Caſtle, curiouſly vaulted underneath. At Carrow-brough, about a mile and a half from Seavenſhale, are the traces of another Roman city, ſurrounded by a wall. At Portgate are the ruins of antient buildings, and a ſquare tower is ſtill ſtanding, which is converted to a dwelling houſe.

Before the wall on the north there is a deep broad ditch, as before the mud-wall, except between Thirlewall Bankhead and Seavenſhale, where it is ſufficiently ſecured by the ſteepneſs of the rocks, on which it is built: the ditch is in moſt places thirty-ſix feet broad, and in none leſs than five feet deep. The remains of this wall ſerve at preſent either as a hedge, between paſture, corn, and meadow grounds, or to diſtinguiſh different poſſeſſions; and a great number of houſes, and, in ſome places, whole towns, have been built over its foundations. A military ſtone cauſey ſeems to have run at twenty or thirty yards diſtance on the ſouth ſide, which, between Portgate and Carrow, a village eaſtward of Seavenſhale, is but little decayed.

In the Picts Wall have been found pieces of tubes or pipes, which are ſuppoſed to have been uſed as trumpets, and to have been artfully laid in the wall, between each caſtle or tower, for giving the quickeſt notice of the approach of the enemy: ſo that any matter of moment could be communicated from ſea to ſea in an hour. In the rubbiſh of this wall

was found ſome time ago an image of braſs, about half a foot long, ſuppoſed to be the image of the God Terminus, which the Romans uſed to lay in the foundation of their boundary. Along this wall have been found, at different times, many other remains of Roman antiquity, as coins, images, ſtatues, altars, and other inſcribed ſtones too numerous to be mentioned here.

The principal military ways of the Romans in this iſland are thoſe now called Watling-ſtreet, Ikenild-ſtreet, Stone-ſtreet, and the Foſſe-way, which are viſible in many parts of South Britain, on which moſt of the Roman Cities and Stations ſtood, and conſequently moſt of the remains of Roman antiquity found in Britain have been diſcovered.

At Tilbury Fort in Eſſex theſe four ways croſſed each other.

Beſides the principal ways, there are in this iſland many remains of vicinal ways, or ſuch as were called by the Romans *Chemini minores*. The remains of one of theſe vicinal ways are ſtill to be ſeen in Oxfordſhire, where it is now called Grimes Dike. It enters Oxfordſhire from Berkſhire, and croſſes the Thames near Wallingford; and, running ſouth-eaſt, and croſſing Ikenild-Street, paſſes the Thames a ſecond time, near Henley, into Berkſhire. It appears for the moſt part a high cauſey, or bank, and in ſome places divides into two cauſeys, with a deep trench between them.

Ikenild-

Ikenild-ſtreet, and another Roman way, now called Akeman-ſtreet, are both viſible in many parts of Oxfordſhire.

Ikenild-ſtreet extends from the mouth of the river Tyne, at the eaſtern extremity of the Picts wall, to the city of St. David's in Wales. The remains of it may be ſeen near the city of Durham; it enters Oxfordſhire out of Buckinghamſhire, at a village called Chinner, ſouth-eaſt of Thame; and running ſouth-weſt, paſſes the river Thames into Berkſhire, at Goring, between, Reading and Wallingford.

Akeman-ſtreet derives its name from *Akeman-ceſter*, the antient name of the city of Bath, to which it leads, and at which it terminates. It alſo enters Oxfordſhire from Buckinghamſhire, and running ſouth-weſt, through Woodſtock Park, and croſſing ſeveral rivers, enters Gloceſterſhire ſouth-weſt of Burford.

Ikenild-ſtreet is viſible along the weſt ſide of the ſouthermoſt parts of Cambridgeſhire, paſſing by Huntington, through Caxton, to Royſton. Both Ikenild-ſtreet and Watling-ſtreet may be traced through Staffordſhire. Ikenild-ſtreet enters Staffordſhire at Streeton, near Tutbury, and, running ſouth-weſt, croſſes Watling-ſtreet about a mile ſouth of Litchfield, and paſſes into Warwickſhire, at Handſworth near Birmingham.

Watling-ſtreet croſſes the river Tame out of Leiceſterſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Warwickſhire, into Staffordſhire, at Falkeſley bridge near Tamworth, and, running weſtward, paſſes into Shropſhire, near Brewood. It enters Shropſhire at a village called Boningale; from thence it paſſes north-weſt to Wellington; and from Wellington ſouth-weſt through Wroxeter, where it is very entire; and, being ſtraight and raiſed a conſiderable height above the level of the ſoil, may be ſeen from thence to the extent of ten or fifteen miles both ſouthward and northward: it croſſes the Severn at a place called Wroxeter Ford, and runs ſouthward through Shropſhire into Herefordſhire; and from thence to Cardigan the county town of Cardiganſhire in Wales, about which it is viſible; and between Errick-ſtone to Maul's Mire in Lanerkſhire, in North Britain, it is viſible for ſeveral miles.

This road runs over Hampſtead-heath, north of London, in its direction from Old Verulam in Hertfordſhire. It is viſible at Edgware near London, and about Dover in Kent.

Stone-ſtreet is viſible in many parts of Surry; it paſſes through the church-yard of Darking, and is plainly traced from thence, for more than two miles ſouth of Okeley. It conſiſts chiefly of flint ſtones and pebbles, and is near thirty feet broad, and five feet deep. Out of Surry it paſſes through Suſſex to Arundel; and at Billinghurſt, there are noble remains

mains of it; it is alſo viſible from Hith in Kent to the city of Canterbury.

The Foſſe-way may be traced through great part of Nottinghamſhire, which it enters from Leiceſterſhire at Willoughby on the Would; whence it paſſes, in a direction north-eaſt, by Bingham and Newark, into Lincolnſhire. It is alſo eaſily traced in many parts of Wiltſhire, and in ſome places is very plain and entire, and exhibits ſome conſiderable remains of Roman antiquity. It enters Wiltſhire out of Gloceſterſhire, at Kemble, north-eaſt of Malmeſbury; and running ſouth-weſt, paſſes into Somerſetſhire, at the Shire Stones, where the counties of Gloceſter, Somerſet, and Wilts, meet, north-eaſt of the city of Bath.

In Weſtmoreland the traces of two military ways of the Romans are ſtill viſible, upon one of which have been diſcovered ſeveral relicks of very remote antiquity. It runs ſouth-eaſt from the city of Carliſle to Penrith, near which it paſſes the river Eimot into Weſtmoreland, and croſſing that county nearly in the ſame direction, through Appleby, enters Yorkſhire, at Rere Croſs. The other Roman highway is commonly called the Maiden Way, and runs from Caer Vorran, a Roman ſtation near the Picts Wall, to Kirkby Thore, on the bank of the river Eden. At the head of ſouth Tyne are noble remains of the Maiden way, which is raiſed with ſtone, and is about ten yards broad; in this place it paſſes over a tract of wet

ſpungy ground. A Roman military way, begun by the Emperor Antoninus from the Picts wall ſouthward, terminates at Patrington in Yorkſhire. Through the city of York there paſſed no leſs than three Roman ways.

At Feſtineog, a village north of Harlech, in Merionythſhire in Wales, there is a ſtone-cauſey, called *Sarn Helen*, which, in the antient Britiſh language, ſignifies *Helen's Way*, and is ſuppoſed to have been made by Hellena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great. It is alſo diſcernable at ſeveral other places of this county; and in different parts of Cardiganſhire and Glamorganſhire.

In Stirlingſhire, in Scotland, is a military-way, called the Roman Way, and, by the common people, the Rugged Cauſey, which runs from Hounam in this county, and may be traced ſouthward to the river Tweed.

Upon the four principal or Prætorian-ways, which run from one extremity of the Roman province, in this iſland, to the other, ſtood the principal Roman cities and forts, upon the ſeveral ſcites of which innumerable remains of Roman antiquities have from time to time been diſcovered.

Along the Picts Wall have been found more memorials of funerals and battles, and other antiquities, than in any other part of the iſland. Beſides the Picts Wall, which

was

was the barrier of the Roman province in Britain to the north, the ſhore, near the weſtern extremity of the wall, appears to have been fortified by the Romans, in all places convenient for landing, by the ruins of their work which are ſtill remaining. There are many vaults, foundations of antient buildings, and caverns called Picts holes.

Many inſcribed ſtones have been found here, particularly ſtone altars. Not far from Whitehaven in Cumberland, near the coaſt, are ſome venerable remains of an antient building, called Hoy Caſtle. Near Cockermouth, in the ſame county, ſtands Pap Caſtle, which appears to be a Roman building. Images of various kinds, Equeſtrian ſtatues, eagles, lions, and many other remains of antiquity are ſtill dug up along the Picts Wall, wherever the ground is opened.

Bulneſs, near the weſt-end of the Picts Wall, was a Roman city, called Blattum Bulgium: here are many veſtiges of ſtreets, and walls are often diſcovered in ploughing the common fields: here alſo are ſome remains of a Roman cauſey, and a fort: many Roman coins and inſcriptions have been found at this place, and not many years ago, was dug up a ſmall brazen figure of Mercury or Victory.

Near Penrith, in Cumberland, are the ruins of a city, which is now called Old Penrith, and

and is ſuppoſed to have been the Petrianæ of the Romans, where, by the fragment of an old inſcription, the Ala Petriana appears to have been quartered.

The city of Carliſle, which ſtands upon the Picts Wall, was the Luguvallum and Carleolum of the Romans. In this place was diſcovered a Roman Triclinium, or dining room, built of ſtone, and arched over, in ſuch a manner, that it could not be deſtroyed even by fire. On the front of it was this inſcription, MARTI VICTORI; a large altar of red ſtone was dug up with this inſcription in very fair characters, DEO MARTI BELATVCADRO, which ſhews it to have been dedicated to Belus, or ſome other local deity, worſhipped by the Roman legions, that were quartered here; and by another inſcription in beautiful characters, it appears that the ſixth legion was quartered in this place.

Near Netherby, a village on the river Eſk, north-weſt of Brampton in Cumberland, are the remains of a conſiderable city, which is judged to have been the Roman Æſica, where the tribune of the firſt cohort of the Aſtures kept garriſon againſt the Barbarians. In the walls of the manſion-houſe here is the following inſcription, in memory of the Emperor Adrian, ſet up by the ſecond legion called Auguſta, IMP. CÆS. TRA. HADRIANO AVG. LEG. II. AVG. F. Among other inſcriptions found here was this upon a ſtone, which ſeems to have been

been erected about the year 155, when Commodus was saluted by the title of *Imperator Britannicus*, IMP. COMM. COS. And here was found a gold coin of the Emperor Nero. In the neighbourhood of Brampton are several Roman monuments with imperfect inscriptions, and in a rock called Helbeck, among other inscriptions, are the words OFFICIVM ROMANORVM.

At Burd Oswald, upon the Picts Wall, was found a fair votive altar inscribed to the goddess Nymph of the Brigantes, and erected for the health of the Empress Plautilla, the wife of M. Aurelius Antoninus Severus, and the whole imperial family, by M. Cocceius Nigrinus, treasurer to the Emperor, when Lætus was a second time Consul. The name Brigantes is that by which Ptolemy calls the antient inhabitants of Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, and some of the neighbouring counties of Scotland.

Near Burd Oswald, is a village called Williford, whence the Picts wall passed over the river Irthing, by an arched bridge. At this place was the station of the first Ælian cohort of the Daci; and here have been found several altars, which have been erected by that cohort, and inscribed to *Jupiter optimus Maximus*.

On

On the borders of Northumberland are the remains of a large city, called Whitley Caſtle, which has evident marks of great antiquity. It ſeems to have been fortified with four ramparts on the north ſide, and by one and an half on the weſt; and by a long inſcription found in this place, it appears that the third cohort of the Nervii built a temple in it to Antoninus, the Emperor, ſon of Severus.

On the weſt ſide of Houſe-ſteeds, upon the Picts Wall, there was diſcovered, under a heap of rubbiſh, a ſquare room ſtrongly vaulted at top, and paved with large ſquare ſtones; and under this a lower room, the roof of which was ſupported by rows of ſquare pillars, about half a yard high.

The inhabitants of Riſingham, upon the Picts Wall, near Hexham in Northumberland, are ſaid to have had a tradition, that their town was for a long time protected by a deity called Magon, againſt a certain Soldan. That ſuch an opinion once prevailed appears from the inſcriptions on two ſtone altars found here, one of which was inſcribed as follows: DEO MOGONTI CAD. ET N. DN. AVG. M. G. SECVNDINVS BF. COS. HABITANCI PRIMAS TA. PRO SE ET SVIS POSVIT. Here were alſo found a great many ſtone altars inſcribed to different deities; and in many places along this wall were found ſepulchral inſcriptions of Romans, and Roman urns and coins.

Near

Near Kirkby Thore, upon a military way that leads from the city of Carliſle ſouthward, and in the place where the Maiden way terminates, are the ruins of an antient town, now called Whelp Caſtle, in the county of Weſtmoreland, which is ſuppoſed to be the Gallagum or Gallatum of the Romans; and here Roman coins, urns, and ſtone altars with inſcriptions have been dug up. At Crawdundale Waith, near Whelp Caſtle, are ſeveral works, ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Romans, and upon a rock here are found three imperfect Roman inſcriptions. Brougham, upon the ſame military way from Carliſle, was the Brovocum of the Romans, in which the company of the Defenſores were ſtationed; and here have been found ſeveral Roman coins, altars, and other teſtimonies of its ſplendor and antiquity.

Several other remains of Roman antiquities have been diſcovered along this antient Cauſey; ſuch are the ruins of a noble round tower at Cowplandbeck-brig, in Weſtmoreland; ſome antient tumuli at Brough Fair hill, in the ſame county; the remains of a ſquare fort at Maiden Caſtle, near Brough; and a large camp at Rere Croſs upon the borders of Yorkſhire.

At Water Crook, near Kendal in Weſtmoreland, is an old ſquare Roman fort, the banks and ditches of which are ſtill viſible; and here have been found many remains of Roman antiquities. At Levens, ſouth of Kendal, are the

the ruins of an antient round building called Kirkshead, which is ſaid to have been a temple dedicated to Diana; and at Ambleſide, in the ſame county, are the ruins of an antient city with ſome remains of a fort, 660 feet in length and 400 in breadth, ſurrounded by a ditch and rampart, which appears to have been a Roman work, by the urns, glaſs vials, Roman coins, and medals of gold, ſilver, and copper found here.

The city of York was the capital city of the Brigantes, and is therefore by Ptolemy called Brigantium: but it was more generally known among the Romans by the name of Eboracum. From the following inſcription upon the reverſe of the Emperor Severus's coins, it appears that this was a Roman colony, in which the ſixth legion, called Victrix, which was ſent from Germany into Britain by the Emperor Adrian, was in garriſon: COL EBORACVM LEG. VI. VICTRIX. Here alſo was found a Roman brick inſcribed as follows: LEG. IX. VIC. And a ſtone altar dedicated to the Genius of the place, with this inſcription: GENIO LOCI FELICITER: and ſeveral other altars and ſtone monuments have been dug up here with Roman inſcriptions.

The Emperor Severus reſided a conſiderable time in this city, and dying here, his aſhes were carried from hence to Rome in a golden urn. Conſtantius Chlorus died at York; and it is ſaid, that in a vault belonging to a little chapel

chapel in this city, in which Conſtantius was thought to have been buried, a lamp was found burning about the time of the diſſolution of monaſteries.

In this city was a temple dedicated to Bellona; and here are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of Roman buildings, particularly an arch, at a place called Mickle-gate Bar, ſeveral parts of the city walls, and a multangular tower near the Mint-yard.

Without Botham-bar, in this city, was the burying place of the Romans, after the cuſtom of burying the dead had been introduced among them; and ſeveral remains of antiquity have been diſcovered here, particularly an urn, on one ſide of which was a woman's head as large as the life; with ſome ſtrokes of a pencil in red paint, very freſh, about the hair, eye-brows, and neck. Here alſo was diſcovered a vault of Roman bricks, large enough to hold two bodies, but containing nothing except the bottom of a Roman coffin, conſiſting of ſeveral fragments of a reddiſh clay. In this burying ground was alſo found a Roman ſhuttle three inches and a half in breadth; the woof it carried muſt have been very fine, becauſe the hollow into which it was received, is, at moſt, but a quarter of an inch wide. It is ſuppoſed to have been uſed in weaving the Aſbeſtinum, or incombuſtible linen in which the dead bodies were wrapped, before they were burnt, in order to preſerve the aſhes.

Here alſo were found ſeveral urns of a blue-grey colour, and two veſſels of red clay. The urns contained burnt bones and aſhes, and the largeſt of the two red clay veſſels has a ſpiral thread in the inſide, like the nut of a ſcrew. It is about a foot long, four inches broad, and the bore wider at one end than at the other. The ſmalleſt red veſſel is a kind of lachrymatory, into which the friends of the deceaſed were wont to ſhed their tears. Here alſo was found a lead coffin, ſeven feet long, incloſed in a ſtrong coffin of oak planks, within which was the entire ſkeleton of a human body.

In many parts of Yorkſhire, Roman altars, and ſepulchral ſtone monuments, with inſcriptions, urns, and coins have been dug up. At Clifton near Halifax, in the year 1705, ſome gallons of Roman copper coins were dug up, among which were ſome of the Emperor Quintillus, who reigned but ſeventeen days. At Sowerby and Staneland, near Clifton, great quantities of Roman coin have been found; and at Gretland in the neighbourhood of thoſe places was found a votive altar, which, from an inſcription on it, ſeems to have been dedicated to the tutelar God of the metropolis of the Brigantes.

At Almonbury, near Huthersfield, are the ruins of a Roman work, conſiſting of ſome remains of a ſtone caſtle and ramparts, with a triple fortification ſtill viſible, and generally ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to have been the Cambodunum of the Romans.

At Lingwell Yate, near Wakefield in the county of York, in 1697, were found certain moulds, or impreſſions upon clay, invented for counterfeiting the Roman coin; and near Metham, upon the river Ouſe, a Roman pottery was diſcovered, where Roman urns and other earthern veſſels were made.

Ilkley, near Skipton in Yorkſhire, was the Olicana of the Romans, where the ſecond cohort of the Ligones were quartered, as appears from an inſcription upon an altar found here, and dedicated by the Captain of that band to Verbeia, ſuppoſed to be the goddeſs of the river Wharfe in this neighbourhood; and from another inſcription upon a ſtone dug up here, this town appears to have been rebuilt by Virius Lupus, Legate and Proprætor of Britain, in the time of the Emperor Severus.

Upon a moor near a village called Addle, not far from Otley in the ſame county, were diſcovered, in 1702, the ruins of a Roman town, conſiſting of a large ſtone aqueduct, ſeveral urns, ſtatues, and ſepulchral monuments: in the neighbourhood is a Roman camp very entire; and at Cookridge near this place ſeveral Roman urns and coins have been dug up; as alſo at Caſtleford, Tadcaſter, and many other parts of Yorkſhire.

Aldborough, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, was the Iſurium Brigantum of the Romans. It is thought that the name *Iſurium* was derived from the river *Ure*, upon the bank of which it ſtands. It was a large city in the time of the Romans, and a place of very great ſtrength; for it appears by the ruins of the walls, that they were twelve feet thick, and built upon a foundation of large pebble ſtones: they formed a compleat ſquare, and included ſixty acres of ground. Here have been found fragments of aqueducts, cut in great ſtones, and covered with Roman tyles; a vault leading, it is thought, to the river Ure, which was diſcovered here in the laſt century, is ſuppoſed to have been the repoſitory for the dead. Great quantities of Roman coins have been found in this place, together with ſeveral ſignets curiouſly engraved with the figures of men, beaſts and birds. Urns, and other veſſels of red earth wrought with a variety of figures, knots and flowers have been dug up here; alſo ſeveral pavements of Moſaic work, conſiſting of ſmall ſtones, about a quarter of an inch ſquare, with a border of ſtones about four times as big: here alſo was dug up a rough ſtone, on which is cut the figure of the God Pan; and on the ſouth ſide of this place there appears to have been a Roman camp, containing about two acres of ground, in which Roman coins, and other remains of Roman antiquities have been found.

At

At Baint Brig, in the north Riding, are ſtill to be ſeen the ground works of a Roman fortification, containing about five acres of ground, together with the tracts of houſes; and a ſtone was dug up here with an inſcription, which ſeems to intimate that this fort was called Bracchium, and that the ſixth cohort of the Nervii was in garriſon in it. Here alſo was dug up a ſtatue of the Emperor Aurelius Commodus, in the habit of Hercules, with an imperfect inſcription on the pedeſtal.

At Eaſtneſs in the ſame North Riding, was found a ſtone tomb full of bones; and on the top ſtone was this inſcription. TITIA PINTA VIXIT ANN. XXXVIII. ET VAL. ADIVTORI VIXIT ANN. XX. ET VERIOLO VIXIT ANN. XV. VAL VINDICIANVS CONIVGIE T. FILIS F. C.

Cattarick in the ſame Riding, was a great city in the time of the Romans, who called it Caturactonium, and Catarracton, from which names the preſent is but little varied, and which ſeem to have been derived from a *cataract* formed near this place by the river Swale, on the bank of which it ſtands. In an aſtronomical work of Ptolemy, called *Magna Conſtructio*, that great Aſtronomer deſcribes the twenty-fourth parallel of north latitude through this city, and makes it diſtant from the equator 57°. Cattarick ſtands upon a Roman highway that croſſes the river Swale at this place, and appears to have been ſtrongly

fortified. On the eaſt ſide near the river is a huge mount, ſecured by four ſmaller works; and upon the bank of the river, the foundations of very ſtrong walls are ſtill viſible. In the laſt century was found here a pot, conſiſting of an uncommon mixture of metals, and capable of containing twenty-four gallons, almoſt full of Roman coins, the greateſt part of which was copper; in 1703 a vault was diſcovered near this place, containing ſeveral urns: and in and about this town have been found ſeveral ſtones with Roman inſcriptions.

Upon a hill in the neighbourhood of Cattarick, adjoining to a farm-houſe called Thornburgh, have been found many Roman coins: here alſo have been dug up fragments of pillars, and a brick floor, with a leaden pipe paſſing perpendicularly down into the earth. It is thought, that this was a place for performing ſacrifices to the infernal gods, that the blood of the victims deſcended by this pipe, and that this was the *Vicus juxta Catarracton* mentioned by Antoninus,

Bowes, upon the ſame military way, is called *Lavatræ* by the Romans, which name is ſuppoſed to have been derived from a ſmall river near it called the *Laver*. Here the firſt cohort of the Thracians was garriſoned in the reign of the Emperor Severus, when Virius Lupus was Lieutenant and Proprætor of Britain, as appears by an inſcription upon a ſtone found

found at this place. In the church here is a ſtone, with an inſcription in honour of Adrian the Emperor, and many more ſtones have been dug up at this place with Roman inſcriptions.

At Gretabridge, near Bowes, is a Roman camp, in which Roman coins have been found, and a ſtone altar with the following inſcription, DEÆ NVMERIÆ NVMINI BRIG. ET IAN. and at Rookby, near Gretabridge, ſtone altars have been dug up, with Roman inſcriptions, which, with ſeveral more found in this county, may be ſeen in Gibſon's Camden, from which book many of the materials contained in this work relating to Great Britain and Ireland have been extracted.

North-weſt of Bowes, upon the ſame military way, are the remains of a ſmall ſquare Roman fort, now called Maiden Caſtle; and in ſeveral other parts of Yorkſhire, are many remains of Roman antiquities too numerous to be all mentioned here.

At Bincheſter upon the river Were, in the county of Durham, are the ruins of walls and caſtles; a variety of coins, urns, ſeals, and altars, with inſcriptions, have been dug up at this place; and alſo at Preſbrigg, near Darlington, at Whitborn Leſard, near the mouth of the Tyne, at Ebcheſter, and at Sheales, all in this county.

Lancaſter,

Lancaſter, in Lancaſhire, was the antient Longovicum mentioned by Antoninus, where the Roman Lieutenant of Britain kept a company in garriſon, called the Longovici. A great variety of Roman coins have been dug up here, and ſeveral utenſils uſed in ſacrifice; and near the church, is a piece of a Roman wall, now called Wery-wall.

Ribcheſter, in the ſame county, was a conſiderable Roman town, generally ſuppoſed to have been the Coccium of Antoninus. There are ſtill to be ſeen traces of Roman military ways leading to it, one from the weſt, another from the north, and a third from the eaſt. Relics of military engines and weapons, a variety of coins, ſtatues, pillars, funeral monuments and altars with inſcriptions, have frequently been found here. In the neighbourhood is an antient fortification, which, becauſe anchors, anchorings, and other parts of veſſels, have been dug up near it, is called Anchor-hill. As this hill is a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, it is ſuppoſed, that it was a rampart of the fortification of Coccium; and that a broad and deep foſſe under it, which leads towards the river Ribble, not far diſtant from it, ſerved as a canal for the boats, that were to paſs and repaſs the river for the ſervice of the garriſon; and as it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that there was a great number of ſuch boats belonging to ſo large a fort and city, Anchor-hill may have been a little dock for building or repairing them. Near this

this hill was diſcovered a common ſewer, and a floor laid with Roman tyles; and in the hill have been found Roman pateræ or bowls, conſiſting of a ſubſtance like that of China bowls, adorned with flowers, and the figures of wolves, and ſome of them marked at the bottom thus, FAB. PRO. which is ſuppoſed to imply, that they were made when a Fabius was Pro-conſul.

At Burnley, a market-town of Lancaſhire, have been found Roman coins, ſome of which were coined in the time of the Roman conſuls. Over Burrow, near Lancaſter, appears to have been a Roman city, from the antient monuments, inſcriptions, chequered pavements, and Roman coins which have been found in it; and many Roman coins of gold, ſilver, and copper, have been found in other parts of this county.

Mancheſter in Lancaſhire was a Roman fortreſs, called Mancunium; and, in and about this town, are ſtill to be ſeen many monuments of antiquity. In a neighbouring park are the marks of an old ſquare fort, now called Mancaſtle; and here ſeveral ſtones with inſcriptions have, at different times, been dug up.

On the top of a hill on one ſide of the city of Lincoln are the marks of a rampart and ditches, ſuppoſed to be the remains of the antient Lindum, which was deſtroyed by the Saxons;

Saxons; and in the city of Lincoln is a gate called Newport-gate, which is a Roman work, ſtill entire, and is reckoned the nobleſt remnant of the kind in Britain. It conſiſts of a vaſt ſemicircle of ſtones, not cemented, but, as it were, wedged in together; and cloſe to the gate, there is another curious piece of Roman workmanſhip, called the Mint-wall, which conſiſts of alternate layers of brick and ſtone, and is ſixteen feet high and forty feet long. There are various fragments of the old Roman wall which ſurrounded this city.

Horn-caſtle, in the county of Lincoln, appears to have been a Roman ſtation, not only from the remains of the caſtle, which was a Roman work, but from the Roman coins dug up near the place where the caſtle ſtood. The compaſs of this caſtle appears by the foundation of the whole, and a part of the wall yet ſtanding, to have taken up about twenty acres.

Stamford, in the ſame county, by ſome remains of Roman antiquity found in it, appears to have been no inconſiderable place in time of the Romans; and Paunton, ſouth of Grantham in Lincolnſhire, is thought to be the Ad Pontem of that people, not only from the ſimilitude of the names, but from the diſtances aſſigned to other places in regard to this; and chequered pavements, and other works of antiquity have often been dug up here.

Theſe places are all ſituated upon a Roman cauſey, which runs through this county; and on the ſame cauſey ſtands Ancaſter, which is ſuppoſed to have been the antient Crococalana, which abounds ſo much with remnants of antiquity, that the inhabitants are ſaid, after a haſty ſhower, to go in ſearch of them upon the declivities of the town, and in the neighbouring quarries, and to carry on a kind of trade by the ſale of them.

At Fleet, in the fens of Lincolnſhire, there were found not long ago three pecks of Roman copper coins, piled down edgewiſe, moſt of them of the Emperor Gallienus. In ſome fields joining to the great road at Omby, near Market Raſen, braſs and ſilver coins have been dug up, ſome of which had a view of the city of Rome upon one ſide, with the inſcription *Urbs Roma*, and on the reverſe, *Pax et tranquillitas*. And at Yarburgh near Horncaſtle, are the remains of a large Roman camp, where many pecks of Roman coins are ſaid to have been dug up.

Near Wintringham, in Lincolnſhire, the foundations of a Roman town were lately plowed up, and many remnants of antiquity diſcovered. Near Hunnington is a camp, called Julius Cæſar's double trench: here many Roman coins and urns have been found; and on ſome hills between Ganeſborough and Lea, coins and urns have been dug up; and one of thoſe hills, called

called Caſtle-hill, is ſurrounded with intrenchments, ſaid to incloſe above an hundred acres.

There are many other places in this county where Roman coins, urns, pavements, and other remains of Roman antiquity have been found.

Along the Foſſe-way, in Nottinghamſhire, many remains of Roman antiquity have been diſcovered. At Newark have been found four Roman urns, with a braſs houſhold god, an inch and an half long; At Tilney, a Druid's amulet, conſiſting of a tranſparent ſtone, of an aqueous colour, with ſtreaks of yellow, together with a Roman ſtylus, and ſeveral cornelians and agates, with Roman inſcriptions; and at Littleborough, ſeveral Roman pavements and foundations of antient buildings have been dug up.

Other parts of Nottinghamſhire remarkable for Roman antiquities, ſuch as altars, urns, coins, pavements, or foundations of buildings, are Willoughby on the Would, Eaſt Bridgeford, Collingham, Stanford, Wilford, &c.

The Foſſe-way runs out of Nottinghamſhire into Leiceſterſhire: and along that way and Watling-ſtreet, which runs through Leiceſterſhire into Warwickſhire, have been found very conſiderable remains of Roman antiquities. The town of Leiceſter is ſuppoſed to be the Ratæ of Antoninus, and the Ragæ of Ptolemy.

lemy. A great variety of Roman antiquities have been diſcovered here, as medals and coins of ſilver and copper; a multitude of bones of various beaſts, which are ſuppoſed to have been offered in ſacrifice, were dug in a part of this town, ſtill called Holy-bones, where there are ſome ruins of antient brick work, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a temple dedicated to Janus. Here was diſcovered, in the laſt century, a piece of Roman antiquity, ſuppoſed to be the fable of Diana and Actæon, wrought in little ſtones, ſome white, and others of a cheſnut colour. In this town is an old wall, called the Jewry-wall, compoſed of rag-ſtones and Roman bricks; there are ſeveral niches in it, of an oval figure, which are ſuppoſed to have been the receptacles of Roman urns, though the inhabitants have a tradition, that in thoſe niches the antient Britons offered up their children to idols. And near this town were diſcovered the remains of a Roman hot bath, built of ſmall ſtones, each about an inch long, half an inch broad, and half an inch thick, the roof was arched, and the whole perforated by ſeveral ſmall earthen pipes, through which the water is ſuppoſed to have been conveyed; the ſtones are finely cemented with a thin mortar, and the whole work, which was conſiderably below the ſurface of the ground, is ſaid to have been about ſix yards long, and four broad.

Cleybrook in Leiceſterſhire is ſuppoſed by the inhabitants to have been formerly a part

of Cleyceſter, at the diſtance of one mile from that place, which, in time of the Romans, was a flouriſhing city. Large foundations, conſiſting of ſquare ſtones, have been diſcovered here; and Roman bricks and coins have often been dug up. It is obſerved, that the earth, ſo far as the city extended, is of a darker colour than that beyond it; and ſo rich, that it has been uſed by the huſbandmen in the neighbourhood for manure. At Burrowhill ſuppoſed to be the Vernometum of the Romans, are the remains of a very large building, which Camden conjectures was a great temple dedicated to ſome heathen god.

Upon each of the three Prætorian ways, Watling-ſtreet, Ikenild-ſtreet, and the Foſſe-way, which are viſible in many parts of Warwickſhire, have been diſcovered many remains of Roman antiquity. Manceſter upon Watling-ſtreet, is ſuppoſed to be the Manduceſſedum of the Romans; and here ſeveral Roman coins both of copper and ſilver have been dug up. Aulceſter, upon Ikenild-ſtreet, in Warwickſhire, was a Roman ſtation, where the foundations of Roman buildings, Roman bricks, and Roman coins of gold, ſilver, and copper, have, at different times, been dug up. At Brinklow, near the Foſſe-way, is a Roman tumulus, together with the remains of a Roman fort; and at Coleſhill, Warwick, Monks Kirkby, Cheſterton, and ſome other parts of this county, a variety of Roman antiquities have been diſcovered.

The

The city of Worceſter was the Branonium of Antoninus, and the Branogenium of Ptolemy; and Upton and Dorn, in the county of Worceſter, appear to have been Roman towns, by the many foundations of antient buildings, the traces of ſtreets ſtill diſcernible, and the great number of Roman coins which have been frequently found in both places.

Upon Watling-ſtreet in Staffordſhire, and near a place where that road is interſected by Ikenild-ſtreet, is a ſmall village called Wall, from the remains of ſome walls, which incloſe about two acres of ground, known by the name of Caſtle Crofts: here have been diſcovered Roman coins, and two pavements of Roman bricks. At Cheſterfield, near Wall, ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities have been found. At Fetherſton was found a braſs head of the antient military engine called the Catapulta; another was found at Buſhburg in the ſame neighbourhood; and two others in different parts of this county.

At Wiggington in the ſame county are ſeveral Roman tumuli, ſome of which, having been dug up, diſcovered aſhes, charcoal, and pieces of burnt bones; and upon Barrow-hill, near Kinver, are two uniform Roman barrows, conſiſting of ſolid rock, which Dr. Plot ſuppoſes to have been petrified by ſubterraneous heat. So much for the Roman antiquities of Staffordſhire.

The two next counties, Derbyſhire and Cheſhire, contain alſo ſome remains of Roman antiquities.

Burgh, a village in the Peak of Derby, appears to have been a Roman town, by a cauſey leading from it to the Baths of Buxton, and therefore called Bathgate. Theſe baths were ſo well known to the Romans, that Lucan and other Roman writers mention them; and there is a Roman wall cemented with red plaſter, cloſe to one of the ſprings, called St. Ann's well, where are alſo the ruins of an antient bath. At Bakewel, in Derbyſhire, Roman altars have been dug up with inſcriptions; and Repton and Little Cheſter, in this county, were Roman towns.

The city of Cheſter was called by Ptolemy Deunana, and by Antoninus, Deva, from the river Dee, at the mouth of which it ſtands. Here the twentieth legion, called Valeria Victrix was quartered; and in this place vaſt vaults and foundations, coins, altars, pavements, and other antiquities have been found, known to be Roman; and at Norton-hall in Cheſhire, ſeveral pigs of lead have been dug up of an oblong form; the upper part of ſome was inſcribed IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. COSS. and that of others IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GER. DE CEANG.

Wroxeter in Shropſhire was a Roman city, fortified by a Roman wall, which was three miles

miles in circumference, and of which ſome fragments ſtill remain, that appear to have been nine feet thick. On the outſide was a vaſt trench, which is in ſome places very deep even at this day. Here are alſo other remains of Roman buildings, called the the old works of Wroxeter, conſiſting of fragments of a ſtone wall, about a hundred feet long; and in the middle twenty feet high: and in this place was diſcovered, not many years ago, a ſquare room under ground, ſupported by four rows of ſmall brick pillars, with a double floor of mortar, built in the nature of a ſudatory, or ſweating houſe, much uſed by the Romans. In the channel of the Severn, near Wroxeter, are ſtill viſible the ruins of a ſtone bridge; and in and about this place ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities have been found.

At Caer Caradock, a hill near the conflux of the rivers Clun and Temd in Shropſhire, are the remains of a fortification erected by the famous Britiſh Prince Caratacus, in the year 53, and gallantly defended againſt a Roman army under Oſtorius. It is commonly called the Gair, and is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the hill, which is acceſſible only on the weſt: the ramparts are walled, but now for the moſt part covered with earth; and though the ſoil of this hill is a hard rock, yet the trenches of the Roman camp are very deep. This fortification was however taken by Oſtorius, and

King Caratacus and his family ſent priſoners to Rome, for which the Roman ſenate decreed their general a triumph. In this neighbourhood are other traces of Roman and Britiſh fortifications, ſaid to be deſtroyed in the ſame celebrated expedition of Oſtorius againſt Caratacus.

Theſe are the principal remains of Roman antiquities in Shropſhire.

In Herefordſhire, but upon the borders of Shropſhire, is a perfect Roman camp, called Brandon, conſiſting of a ſingle ſquare work, near which are two barrows, where, in the year 1662, an urn was found with aſhes and bones in it; and half a mile from thence, on the other ſide of a ſmall river, was a Britiſh camp, now covered with large oaks, and called Coxal.

Within a mile of the city of Hereford is a Roman camp, now called Oyſter-hill, a name ſuppoſed by ſome to have been derived from Oſtorius the Roman general, already mentioned.

There are the traces of Roman camps in other different parts of Herefordſhire. Kencheſter, north-weſt of Hereford, is ſuppoſed to be the Ariconium of the Romans; and, about a century ago, a great vault, paved with ſtone, with a table of plaſter in it, was diſcovered in a neighbouring wood.

Here alſo was diſcovered a bath, with the brick pipes, which heated it, very perfect; and near this place are frequently dug up Roman coins, and urns with bones and aſhes in them.

Old Town, near the foot of Hatterel-hills in Herefordſhire, is thought to be the Bleſtium mentioned by Antoninus; and in and near this place, ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities have been dug up.

About four miles from Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire, are the ruins of a Roman city, ſtill about a mile in circumference, called by Antoninus Venta Silurum; and, in the year 1689, three beautiful Roman pavements were dug up here, together with ſeveral coins, bricks, and other Roman antiquities. Cærleon in this county was the Iſca Silurum of the ſame writer. Many remains of the antient ſplendor of this city were extant in the time of Geoffery of Monmouth; ſuch as ſtately palaces, high towers, ruins of temples, theatres, hot baths, aqueducts, vaults and ſudatories; and in 1602, here were found a chequered Roman pavement, and a ſtatue in a Roman habit, which appears to have been that of Diana, together with fragments of ſtone pillars, with inſcriptions, and a votive altar with an inſcription; and at St. Julian, near Caerleon, a Roman altar of free ſtone was found, inſcribed to Jupiter Dolichenus and Juno, by Æmilianus Calpurnius Rufilianus.

In

In the year 1692, a chequered Roman pavement was diſcovered near Caerleon, about fourteen feet long, compoſed of cubical ſtones of various colours, and formed into ſeveral ſhapes of men, beaſts, birds, and cups.

About the ſame time, was dug up in the church of Tredonock, near Caerleon, a fine monument of a Roman ſoldier of the ſecond legion, erected by the care of his wife; and near this place were found ſome other monumental inſcriptions; and Roman bricks are often dug up here, with the inſcription LEG II. AVG. not cut, but emboſſed.

Between Caerleon and a neighbouring village called Chriſt Church, a free ſtone coffin was dug up, about a century ago, in which was incloſed an iron frame, wrapped up in a ſheet of lead; within the frame was a ſkeleton, and near the coffin was found a ſtatue of a man in armour; in one hand was a ſword, and in the other a pair of ſcales; in one of the ſcales was the buſt of a woman, which was out-weighed by a globe in the other ſcale. Here was likewiſe found ſeveral Roman earthen veſſels, on one of which was repreſented, in curious figures, the ſtory called the Roman Charity.

At the city of Gloceſter, which was the Colonia Glevum of the Romans, are ſeen ſome remains of the Roman highway, called Erming-

ning-ſtreet, reaching from the city of St. David's in South Wales to Southampton.

At Cromhall, in Gloceſterſhire, was found a Roman pavement of Moſaic work, eighteen feet and a half long, and fifteen and a half broad, compoſed of cubical ſtones of beautiful colours, ſtrongly cemented, and repreſenting birds, beaſts, and a variety of other devices, finely executed; and at Woodcheſter in this county, a Roman pavement of the ſame kind was diſcovered in the year 1722.

At Cirenceſter, in the county of Gloceſter, ſeveral pillars and pavements, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of a temple and bath, were dug up, together with ſeveral other remains of Roman antiquity; and at this place, two Roman highways croſs one another, one of which is viſible, with a high ridge, all the way to Birdlip-hills; and the other may be traced to Crekade in Wiltſhire. In ſeveral parts of this county are ſtill to be ſeen the traces of Roman camps and barrows; and at Kingſoot, near Tetbury, vaſt quantities of Roman coins have been found.

Alcheſter, near Biceſter in Oxfordſhire, was a Roman fort: it ſtands upon the Roman conſular way, called Akeman-ſtreet; and though the ſcite of it has been a long time part of a common field, yet the quadrangular compaſs of the fortifications is ſtill viſible; and ſeveral Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug

dug up here. In a common belonging to Ewelme in this county, near Ikenild-ſtreet, in the year 1720, an urn was dug up full of copper coins, ſome of which were as antient as the arrival of Julius Cæſar in this iſland. At Wood Eaton, near Oxford, were found ſeveral Britiſh coins of King Cunobeline, who is ſaid to have reigned in Britain as early as the time of our Savour's birth: on one ſide was the figure of a horſe, with that of an ear of corn above it, and the letters CVNO, for Cunobeline, under it: on the reverſe, was the figure of an ear of corn, with the letters CAMV. for *Camalodunum*, the antient name of Malden in Eſſex, where the coins were ſtruck.

At Dorcheſter, ſeveral Roman and Britiſh coins were found; and among them was one of King Cunobeline. Roman coins have alſo been found at Banbury and Chipping Norton; and, not long ago, a whole pot full of them was dug up at Thame in the ſame county.

At Stonesfield, about two miles north-weſt Woodſtock in Oxfordſhire, a large teſſellated Roman pavement was diſcovered, in 1713, conſiſting of ſmall ſquare ſtones, and bricks of different colours, ſtrongly cemented; and at Great Tew in this county, another Roman pavement has been found, conſiſting of red, white, blue, and yellow cubical pieces, ſo diſpoſed as to form a variety of beautiful figures.

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

Bucking-

Buckinghamſhire, and particularly that part of it in the neighbourhood of the town of Buckingham, is thought to have been the ſeat of action, when the Romans, commanded by Aulus Plautius, made their ſecond expedition into Britain, under the Emperor Claudius; and when, in oppoſing their progreſs, Cataratacus and Togodumnus, two ſons of the Britiſh King Cunobeline, were ſlain. Kimbel, a village near Wendover in this county, is ſuppoſed to derive its name from Cunobeline; for the name in antient records is found to be written *Cunebel*, and near this place are many trenches and fortifications.

In a meadow, near Wiccomb in Buckinghamſhire, was diſcovered, in the year 1724, a Roman pavement nine feet ſquare, conſiſting of ſtones of various colours, each as big as a die, and wrought with exquiſite art; and at Buryhill, not far from Ayleſbury, a market town of this county, many Roman coins have been dug up,

At Sanday, near Biggleſwade in Bedfordſhire, are the traces of a Roman fort and camp; and in a field here, called Cheſterfield, many Roman urns and coins have been dug up. Some of the urns were of glaſs, and one of a red ſubſtance like coral, with an inſcription; and they all contained aſhes.

At Maiden-bower, near Dunſtable in Bedfordſhire, Roman coins are frequently dug up;

up; and near Leighton Beaudesart, a market town of this county, are the remains of a Roman camp.

The Roman military way, called Watling-ſtreet, is viſible at Towceſter in Northamptonſhire, to which place it may be traced from Stony Stratford in Buckinghamſhire. Towceſter is ſuppoſed to be the Tripontium mentioned by Antoninus; and here many Roman coins have, at different times, been dug up.

From the city of Peterborough, there is a Roman road, called from its breadth, Forty-foot-way, which paſſes into Stamford in Lincolnſhire. At Caſtor near Peterborough, chequered pavements, Roman coins, urns, bricks, and tyles, have been found: this place is thought to be the antient Durobrivæ; and on a hill, upon which the church now ſtands, are ſome remains of a caſtle, which was the reſidence of the Roman governor.

Caerdyke, near Peterborough, is an antient trench, dug up by the Romans for draining the fens, and facilitating commerce in theſe parts, by rendering it navigable.

Borough-hill, in Northamptonſhire, ſtands upon the military way, called Watling-ſtreet, which may be traced from hence into Warwickſhire: here are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a Roman fortification three miles in compaſs; and at Daventry and Weedon on the ſtreet, near

near this place, Roman coins and other remains of Roman antiquity have been dug up.

In a field near Whitton, which ſtands upon the Roman Watling-ſtreet, not far from Daventry, old foundations of houſes and Roman coins have been dug up. In a field near Woodford, in this neighbourhood, are found dice like bricks, engraven tyles, and other remains of a Roman building: here alſo have been found Roman urns: and at Chipping-Warden, near Daventry, are the remains of a Roman fortification, in which a great number of Roman coins have been dug up.

At Lylborn, upon Watling-ſtreet near Daventry, have been found Roman pavements, trenches, ruins of walls and houſes, and military mounts of various dimenſions; beſides the traces of a fort, and Roman tumuli.

At Cogenhoo, near Northampton, a family urn and ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up; and in ſeveral parts of this county are ſtill viſible Roman camps, in which ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities have been diſcovered.

Market Overton, in Rutlandſhire, is ſuppoſed to have been the Roman ſtation, called Margidunum by Antoninus; and here a great number of Roman antiquities have been dug up.

At Dornford and Stilton, in Huntingdonſhire, appears, with a very high bank, the Roman-way called Erming-ſtreet. At Stilton it runs through the middle of a ſquare fort, defended by a wall on the north, and on the ſouth by ramparts of earth, near which ſeveral ſtone coffins have been dug up; and at Dornford have been found Roman coins and other remains of Roman antiquity.

Grantceſter, near Cambridge, is ſuppoſed to have been the Camboritum of the Romans; and here has been found a little trough, or coffin of white marble, finely wrought, with a lid of the ſame ſtone exactly fitted to it.

At Arborough, near Cambridge, are the remains of a Roman Camp, where Roman coins have been dug up; and at a ſmall diſtance from it, are certain high hills, called Gogmagog hills, on the top of which is an entrenchment of a rude circular figure, which is 246 paces in diameter, and is fortified with three ramparts, having two ditches between them. Near this camp, from the brow of the hill ſouthward, there runs a Roman highway; and in the year 1685, many Roman coins were found in an adjacent ſpot. Near Royſton in Cambridgeſhire have been dug up many Roman coins.

In the neighbourhood of this town are a vaſt number of barrows, and at March or Merſh

Merſh in this county were found urns, pateræ, and Roman coins.

Verulam, in the county of Hertford, was, in the time of the Romans, a large and populous city, which the Romans plundered, after driving from thence the powerful Britiſh prince Caſſibelinus, who is ſuppoſed to have been King of the Caſſii: but the inhabitants of Verulam, living quiet under the Roman government, were rewarded with the privileges of citizens of Rome, and Verulam was made a municipium. This is one of the two Roman cities that were afterwards taken and ſacked by the Britons, under the conduct of Boadicea, a queen of the Iceni, in the reign of the Emperor Nero, when there was a moſt dreadful ſlaughter made of the Romans and their allies. The other Roman city deſtroyed upon this occaſion was Malden in Eſſex: but both theſe cities were afterwards rebuilt, and flouriſhed under the Romans. Here are ſtill remaining the ruins of walls; teſſellated pavements, and Roman coins have frequently been dug up here; ſome of the coins had the inſcription TASCIA, on one ſide, and VER on the other. TASCIA, it is ſuppoſed, is put for *tribute*, and VER, for *Verulam*, whence this money is thought to have been paid here for a poll or land-tax. Here was dug up, in the year 1666, a copper coin, on one ſide of which were Romulus and Remus ſucking a wolf, and on the other the word *Roma*; and near this town are the remains of a fortification called Oyſter-hills, from

whence it is ſuppoſed to have been a camp of Oſtorius, the Proprætor.

At Brockley-hill, near Barnet, Roman coins, urns, bricks, and other antiquities have been dug up. At Pennywell, in this neighbourhood, are ſtill viſible the foundations of ſeveral walls, which, according to tradition, are the remains of a Roman city. At Berkhamſtead, remains of Roman antiquities have been dug up. In Lemmon-field near Ware, three Roman wine veſſels were diſcovered in 1729. Theſe veſſels were of a pale reddiſh earth, and of the form of the Roman amphora, with two handles, and pointed at the bottom, for the purpoſe of fixing them in the ground. In 1724, between Caldecot and Hinxworth, upon the borders of Cambridgeſhire, ſeveral Roman antiquities were diſcovered, particularly urns full of aſhes, and burnt bones, pateras of fine red earth, glaſs lachrymatories, a braſs tribulus, ſix ſmall glaſſes, two large green beads, and ſome other things, amidſt ſeveral human ſkeletons; and there are traces of Roman fortifications in ſeveral parts of this county.

Malden in Eſſex was the Camalodunum of the Romans, and the ſeat of the Kings of the Trinobantes, as appears from ſome coins of Cunobeline, dug up here and in other parts of the iſland, and mentioned before, with CVNO. upon one ſide, and CAMV, on the other. This Cunobeline was King of the Trinobantes, not long after Julius Cæſar's invaſion, and was the

the firſt who ſtamped the Britiſh coins, after the manner of the Romans. Camalodunum was the firſt Roman colony in Britain; being taken by the Emperor Claudius, in the year 43, who ſtationed a ſtout band of veterans in it, and called it *Colonia Victricenſis*; he alſo coined mony in memory of this conqueſt, on which was inſcribed COL. CAMALODVN. Here was a temple erected to Claudius, in which was an altar, called the altar of *Eternal Dominion*, and certain prieſts, called *Sodales Auguſtales*, appointed to attend it: but the cruelty and oppreſſion of the Roman ſoldiers ſo exaſperated the Britons, that, a few years afterwards, they beſieged, plundered, and burnt this city, as before related. Here was found a piece of gold of the Emperor Nero, as large as a guinea, with a head of Nero upon one ſide, and of Agrippina on the other.

At Cheſterford, in this county, were diſcovered the ruins of a Roman city, and the foundations of a Roman temple are ſtill viſible at this place. Near Coggeſhall was found, in a grotto by the ſide of the road, a phial containing a lamp, covered with a Roman tyle, near fourteen inches long; alſo ſome urns, containing bones and aſhes; the ſubſtance of one of the urns reſembled coral, and it had this inſcription, COCCILLI M. and from this Coccillus it is thought the town derived its name.

Between Dunmow and Colcheſter are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a Roman way, now

called the Street: in and about Layton has been found a great variety of antiquities, particularly urns of various sizes and figures, with ashes and bones in them; and this village is supposed to be the Durolitum mentioned by Antoninus.

Burgh Castle, in Suffolk, was a fortification built by the Romans, to protect the coast against the Saxon pirates, and is supposed to have been the Garianonum of Antoninus, where the Stablesian horse were stationed. Of this castle there are very considerable remains still standing: the eastern wall continues yet in its original length, which is that of 660 feet, and is seventeen or eighteen feet high. On the outside of the wall are four round solid towers, each about fourteen feet diameter, and of equal height with the wall: these are joined to the wall, but so that only a small part of the periphery is within it: the remains of the southern wall are 360 feet in length, and those on the north side are about the same extent, but the western wall is quite demolished. The materials of these walls and towers are flints, and Roman and British bricks, each of which is a foot and a half long, and almost a foot broad. At Felixton, in this county, are the ruins of a castle where Roman bricks are still to be seen, and Roman coins have often been found, whence it is judged to have been a Roman fort.

Blith-

Blithborough, near Southwold in Suffolk, is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, where ſeveral urns were diſcovered. At Icklingham, Roman coins have been dug up. At Great Whelthām, near Bury, ſeveral remains of Roman antiquity have been found, as potſherds and platters of Roman earth, ſome of which had inſcriptions; urns with coals and aſhes in them, bones and horns of cattle that were offered in ſacrifice, and a ſacrificing knife.

At Ickworth, in the ſame county, a large pot full of Roman coin was found, not many years ago. Dunwich is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, from the many coins, which have, at different times, been found here; and at Wulpit, which is ſuppoſed to have been the Sitomagus of the antients, there are large deep trenches, which appear to have been thrown up by the Romans.

Caſtor, near the city of Norwich, was the *Venta Icenorum*, or capital city of the Iceni, the broken walls of which contain a ſquare of about thirty acres: in thoſe walls there are ſtill viſible the remains of four gates, and a tower; and ſeveral Roman urns, coins, and other remains of antiquity have, at different times, been found at this place.

At Oxenhead, ſouth of Aleſham, in the county of Norfolk, in 1667, there were diſcovered ſeveral urns, about three quarters of a yard

yard under the ſurface of the earth, together with a ſquare piece of brick work, each ſide of which meaſured two yards and three quarters. In this piece of brick work, there were upwards of thirty holes, each about two inches diameter: and as it was an entire piece, without any joining, it is thought to have been formed and burnt in the place where it was found. Upon breaking it open, there appeared ſeveral ſtories or apartments, one above another, in which were placed ſmall pots; and in the lower partition was one larger than the reſt, with a very ſmall mouth, and containing near two gallons of clear water, without ſmell or taſte; and after the water was poured off, there remained in the veſſel a heavy lump of a cruſty ſubſtance.

Brancaſter, in the north-weſt part of this county, was the Brannodunum of the Romans, and the ſtation for a body of Dalmatian horſe. Several coins have been found here, and the remains of a Roman camp are ſtill viſible.

Kent is the Cantium of the Romans, and the county by which they invaded Britain: it was then governed by four petty princes, whoſe names, according to Julius Cæſar, were Cyngetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, and Segonax. When the Roman government was firſt eſtabliſhed in Britain, this county was put under the juriſdiction of the governor of Britannia Prima: but afterwards, the ſea coaſt, which, probably on account of the depredations of the Saxons, was called

called *Littus Saxonicum*, or the Saxon ſhore, had a peculiar governor, called the Count of the Saxon ſhore.

Deal is called Dola by Julius Cæſar, who landed here in his ſecond deſcent upon Britain. The ſea ſhore at this place is thrown up into long ridges, like ramparts, which Mr. Camden ſuppoſes to have been the work of Julius Cæſar, and intended to ſerve as a ſort of ſhip camp: for he tells us, that he was ten days and nights making ſuch a camp, for the reception of his ſhattered fleet, to ſecure it both againſt ſtorms and the Britons, who made ſeveral attempts upon his navy, but without ſucceſs; and, in ſupport of this opinion, that great antiquarian obſerves, that the neighbouring inhabitants call theſe ramparts Rome's work, which is as much as to ſay, the work of the Romans.

Chilham, near Wye in this county, is ſuppoſed to be the place where Julius Cæſar encamped in his ſecond expedition into Britain; and to have been firſt called *Jul-ham*, or the ſtation of Julius, of which the preſent name might be a corruption; and near this place there is a barrow called *Jul Laber*, which is thought to be the grave of Luberius Dorus, a tribune, who was killed by the Britons in the march of the Romans from that camp.

Dover Caſtle is ſaid to have been begun by Julius Cæſar, and finiſhed by Claudius: the area

area of the fortification takes up thirty acres of ground: and the walls are ſtill ſtanding, though moſt of the works are deſtroyed; there are the remains of a royal palace and chapel, with ſtables and other offices, the ruins of which ſhew the building to have been very magnificent: one part of the fortification that ſtill remains is a circular work, in which there is an old church, ſaid to have been built by Lucius the firſt chriſtian King in Britain, with ſome fragments of the Roman buildings that had fallen into ruins: it is in the form of a croſs, with a ſquare tower in the middle, but the windows ſeem to be of a much later date than the building. This caſtle is ſupplied with water, by a well of a cylindrical figure, which is three hundred and ſixty feet deep, is lined to the bottom with free-ſtone, and is ſaid to be the work of Julius Cæſar. The water of this well is raiſed by a wheel, which receives a man, who turns it by his weight. There are in this caſtle two very old keys and a braſs trumpet, like a horn, ſaid to have been kept here ever ſince the time of Julius Cæſar; and in the town of Dover, near the caſtle, at the weſt end of an old church, ſaid to have been built by King Lucius already mentioned, is a Roman pharos, or watch-tower; and upon a rock, over againſt the caſtle, are the remains of another Roman watch-tower, called Bredenſtone; and frequently the Devil's Drop, from the ſtrength of the mortar.

The

The city of Canterbury was a Roman ſtation; here Roman coins have often been dug up; ſome remains of a Roman highway, leading from hence to Dover, are ſtill viſible; and Watling-ſtreet, croſſing Kent from Shooter's hill to Dover, may be diſcerned at Rocheſter.

Richborough was, in the time of the Romans, a great city, and the place where the Roman forces uſually landed, and from whence they ſailed to the continent. It is by different Roman writers called Rutupiæ, Portus Rhutupenſis, and Rhitupis Portus: the ſcite of the city is now a corn field, where, when the corn is grown up, the courſe of the ſtreets may be eaſily diſcovered; becauſe there the corn grows conſiderably thinner; the walls of this city are on three ſides nearly entire, and are in ſeveral places between twenty-five and thirty feet high; here are alſo the remains of a tower, built with flints and Roman bricks, and cemented by a ſort of ſand, which, by time, is become as hard as a ſtone; and here have frequently been found Roman coins of gold and ſilver.

Limme is the Portus Lemanis of the Romans, where ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities have been found; and upon the ſide of a hill, at this place, are the remains of a caſtle, which included ten acres of land. Reculver is the Regulbium of the Romans, where the Emperor Severus built a caſtle, and where ſeveral Roman veſſels,

veſſels, ciſterns, cellars, coins, rings, bracelets, and other Roman antiquities, have been dug up.

Near the town of Sandwich, are two Roman tumuli; and between Sandwich and Richborough, upon an eminence, are the remains of an amphitheatre, made of turf, and ſuppoſed to have been deſigned for the exerciſe or diverſion of the Roman garriſon at Richborough.

In the city of Chicheſter, in 1723. a ſtone was dug up, with an inſcription, intimating that it was the foundation ſtone of a temple erected here in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, and dedicated to Neptune and Minerva. In this city have been found a great number of Roman coins, and in 1727 a curious piece of Roman pavement was diſcovered here.

Near the city of Chicheſter is a large Roman camp, called the Brill. It is an oblong ſquare, above half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It lies low, has a rampart and a ſingle graff, and is generally thought to have been the firſt camp of the Emperor Veſpaſian, after landing in Britain. Near this camp is another called Gonſhill, which is alſo ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp.

In the neighbourhood of Brighthelmſtone, in the county of Suſſex, an urn was dug up, ſome time ago, in which was a thouſand ſilver denarii,

denarii, and ſome of all the Emperors, from Antonius Pius to Philip. Between Brighthelmſtone and Lewes are ſtill to be ſeen lines and entrenchments, which bear ſtrong marks of their having been Roman works; and many are of opinion that Cæſar, in one of his expeditions into Britain, landed at Brighthelmſtone.

At Cowey Stakes, near Chertſey in Surry, Julius Cæſar paſſed the river Thames from the South, and entered the territories of Caſſivelanus: this being the only part of the Thames that was antiently fordable, the Britons encamped on the north bank, with a deſign to guard the paſſage: both the banks were fenced with ſharp-pointed ſtakes driven into the ground; and the ford was ſecured by the like ſtakes under water. Several of thoſe ſtakes were viſible in the time of Bede the hiſtorian, who had ſeen them, and relates, that each ſtake was as thick as a man's thigh, and ſo ſecured with lead, in the bottom of the river, that it remained immoveable. From theſe ſtakes the place took its name.

At Gatton in this county, ſeveral Roman coins and other antiquities have been found. At Comb-Nevil, Roman medals, coins, and urns have been dug up; and at Albury, is the platform of a Roman temple; and ſome Roman tyles of an octagon form, are to this day found in the rubbiſh.

At Woodcote, near Croydon in the ſame county, are the ruins of an antient town, ſuppoſed to be the Niomagus, or Noviomagus of the Romans. On the top of a hill near this place, called Bottlehill, are the remains of a ſquare Roman camp, with a ſingle rampart; and on the top of a neighbouring hill are the traces of another Roman camp.

From the river Thames at Lambeth, a line, or trench, cut by the Romans, may be traced to the ſame river at Deptford in Kent. Near Vauxhall, are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a baſtion and lines caſt up by the Romans: and near Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark, are the remains of a Roman fort, as plain almoſt as when it was firſt demoliſhed.

Near Kent Street, in Southwark, was a Roman ſtone fortreſs, the foundations of which being dug up in 1685, here were found, among other ruins, two pillars, on each of which was engraved a Janus's head. This fortreſs, together with the other fortifications mentioned along the river Thames, were, without doubt, intended by the Romans, to prevent the incurſions of the Britons into Kent, before the Romans croſſed the Thames and conquered the Trinobantes.

In St. George's Fields, between Lambeth and Southwark, many Roman coins, bricks, urns, and chequered pavements have been found: three Roman ways from Kent, Surry, and

and Middleſex, interſected each other in this place; and as Ptolemy, and ſome other writers of great authority among the antients, have placed Londinium in Cantium, or Kent, on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, this is ſuppoſed to be the original London, which might at firſt have been a ſtation of the Romans, to ſecure their conqueſts on that ſide the river before they reduced the Trinobantes; and which, it is thought, became neglected after they ſubdued thoſe Britons, and ſettled on the other ſide of the Thames.

London is generally thought to have been founded in the reign of the Emperor Claudius: the firſt mention of it in hiſtory is by Tacitus, who lived in the time of the Emperor Nero, when this place was famous for the multitude of its merchants, and the extent of its traffic. It appears, that London, about this time, was too large to be defended by an army of 10,000 Romans: on which account, it was abandoned by Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, to the fury of the Britiſh queen Boadicea, who burnt it to the ground, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword. From this cataſtrophe, London however ſoon recovered: for Herodian, in his account of the life of the emperor Severus, written a few years afterwards, calls it a great and wealthy city. About this time it was made a Prefecture, probably from its being the capital of the Britiſh dominions, and called Auguſta.

By whom London was walled is uncertain. Some think it was by Conſtantine the Great; others, by his mother Helena; and others, by the emperor Valentinian the firſt, about the year 368. The circumference of the walls is three miles, one hundred and ſixty five feet; and they were compoſed of layers of flat Roman brick and rag ſtones alternately. From the remains of the Roman work, ſtill to be ſeen in London walls, it is conjectured that their original height was twenty two feet: they were fortified with ſeveral lofty towers, the number of which upon the land ſide was fifteen; and the remains of two of them are ſtill to be ſeen near Aldgate, one in Shoemaker-Row, and the other in Houndſditch: theſe remains are thought to be the moſt conſiderable pieces of Roman architecture now in Britain; one of them ſtill conſiſts of three ſtories, and is twenty-ſix feet high, though greatly decayed, and ſplit in ſome parts from top to bottom; the other is twenty one feet high, perfectly ſound, and very beautiful. In the Vineyard, not far from theſe towers, is the baſis of another Roman tower, about eight feet high, ſupporting a new building; and from their remains, it is thought that the height of the towers was about forty feet.

There are conſiderable remains of London walls ſtill ſubſiſting in ſeveral parts of that city. In theſe walls were originally no more than four gates, which are ſuppoſed to be Newgate, Cripplegate, Aldgate, and Dowgate, and

and which were erected over the three great Roman military ways in this part of Britain. Watling ſtreet, which would have interſected the Thames out of Surry, entered London through Dowgate, and croſſing the city, paſſed through Newgate. Ermine-ſtreet is ſuppoſed to have run through Cripplegate, and the Vicinal way through Aldgate.

In digging the foundation of Aldgate, when it was rebuilt in 1609, ſeveral Roman coins were found; and under the foundation of the city walls in many places a great number of Roman coins and medals have been dug up, among which ſome were of Helena, the mother of the Emperor Conſtantine the Great; a circumſtance that favours the opinion of the walls having firſt been erected by her, or her ſon Conſtantine, at her requeſt.

In 1669, was dug up, near Ludgate, a ſepulchral ſtone, engraved with the figure of a Roman ſoldier, and an inſcription in remembrance of Vivius Marcianus, a ſoldier of the ſecond legion called Auguſta, to whoſe memory this monument was put up by his wife Januaria Matrina. In clearing the foundations of St. Paul's cathedral, after the fire of London, it was found to have been a burying place for the Romans, who had a temple upon this ſpot dedicated to Diana. Under the graves of modern times were diſcovered the graves of the Saxons, who buried their common dead in chalk-ſtones, and perſons of emi-

nence in ſtone coffins: below theſe were the graves of the antient Britons, as appeared by a great number of ivory and wooden pins, found among the duſt; and at ſtill a greater depth was diſcovered a great number of Roman urns, diſhes, and other veſſels, ſound, and of a beautiful red like ſealing wax: on the bottom of ſome of them were inſcriptions, by which they appeared to have been drinking veſſels: ſome were beautifully embelliſhed on the outſide with raiſed works of various figures; ſome were inſcribed with the names of deities, and eminent men; and the matter of which they were made is ſaid to have vied in beauty with poliſhed metal. Here were alſo diſcovered ſeveral Roman coins, and a number of teſſelæ of various ſorts of marble, in the form of dice, which were uſed by the Romans in paving the Pretorium, or general's tent; whence ſome have thought that this was the ſcite of the Roman Pretorium in London.

On clearing the foundations of the church of St. Mary le Bow, in Cheapſide, the walls, with the windows and pavement of a Roman temple, were found entirely buried below the level of the preſent ſtreet; and near this temple was diſcovered a Roman cauſeway of rough ſtone, four feet thick, cloſe and firmly cemented.

In Fleet Ditch, between Fleet priſon and Holborn bridge, a great many Roman coins and utenſils were diſcovered. At Holborn bridge were

were dug up two braſen figures of the Roman deities Bacchus and Ceres, each about four inches long.

Spitalfields and Sun Tavern fields in London, appear to have been both Roman coemeteries, from the many urns, containing aſhes and bones, the Roman coins, ſtatues of Roman deities, lamps, cups, and other antiquities found in both places.

But one of the moſt remarkable pieces of antiquity in London is a large ſtone, now incloſed in a ſtone caſe, on the north ſide of Cannon ſtreet, cloſe under the wall of St. Swithin's church, and called London ſtone. It was formerly pitched edgewiſe on the other ſide of the ſtreet, facing the place it now ſtands in, fixed deep in the ground, and ſecured with iron bars. This ſtone has been carefully preſerved from age to age, and is mentioned by the name of London ſtone ſo early as the time of Ethelſtan King of the Weſt Saxons: the original cauſe of its erection, or the uſe it was intended for, are entirely unknown; but it is conjectured, that as London was a Roman city, this ſtone might be the centre, and might ſerve as the ſtandard from which the number of miles were computed to other cities and ſtations in the province.

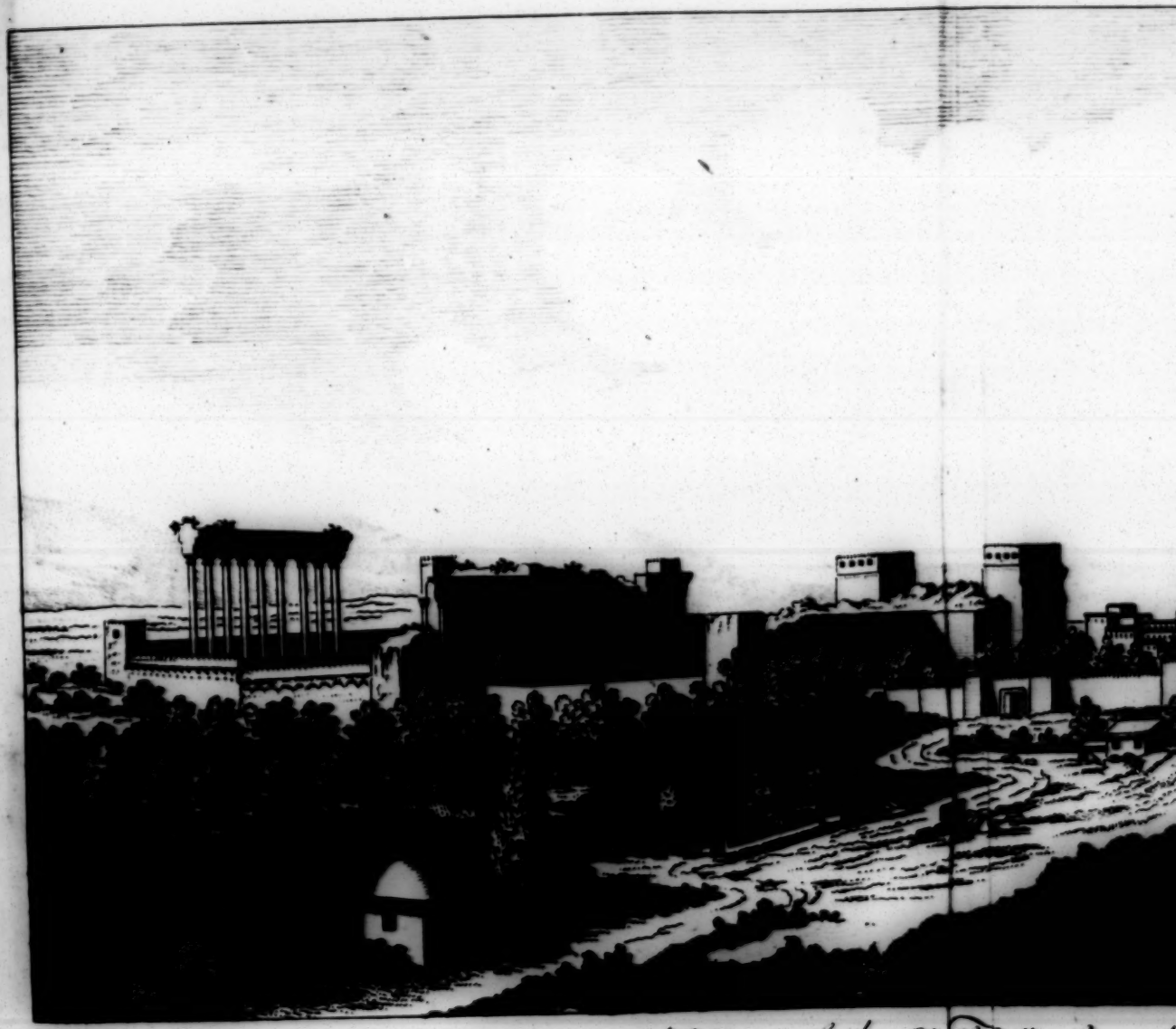
Six-acre field, near Iſlington, appears to have been an antient fortification, with a rampart and ditch, and is ſuppoſed to be the camp

camp occupied by the Roman general Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat from London: out of this camp, it is thought, he ſallied upon the Britons under the conduct of their celebrated amazon Boadicea, when he totally routed them. Near King's Arbour, north-eaſt of Stanes in Middleſex, is a Roman camp, conſiſting of a ſingle work; and about a mile from this is another Roman camp.

Wallingford, in Berkſhire, was a Roman city, ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, the traces of which are ſtill viſible; and on Sinodun hill, near Wallingford, are conſiderable remains of a Roman fortification, where Roman coins are frequently dug up. At Eaſt Hampſted, near Ockingham, are the veſtiges of a Roman camp, commonly called Cæſar's camp; and in ſome other parts of this county are traces of antient camps, ſuppoſed to be Roman.

In Hampſhire there are ſeveral Roman camps; and at Silcheſter, a hamlet of that county upon the borders of Berkſhire, are the remains of the Vindomia, or Vindonum, of the Romans, celebrated for being the capital city of the Segontiaci. It was built by Conſtantius, the ſon of Conſtantine the Great, who is reported to have ſown corn in the traces of the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity. Theſe walls, which are two Italian miles in circumference, and built of flint and rag ſtone, are ſtill ſtanding. Without the

walls,



A View of the City of Balbec from th

Hulett Sculp.

from the South.

walls, at the diſtance of about five hundred feet, are the remains of an amphitheatre; at at this place ſeveral Roman roads, ſtill viſible, meet; and in the neighbouring fields, Roman and Britiſh coins are frequently found, with bricks, inſcribed ſtones, and other relics of antiquity.

The city of Wincheſter, was the metropolis of the Belgæ, and is therefore called Venta Belgarum, both by Ptolemy and Antoninus. Here the Romans had looms for weaving cloth for the Emperors and their army; and near the weſt gate of the cathedral of this city, are the remains of an old wall, with ſeveral windows in it, very thick, built by ſmall flints cemented by mortar, and ſuppoſed to be a work of the Romans.

St. Mary's, a village near Southampton, was the Clauſentum of the Romans: the ruins of this town may be traced for a very conſiderable ſpace of ground; and the trenches of a caſtle, half a mile in length, are ſtill viſible: this caſtle is ſuppoſed to be one of the forts erected by the Romans to keep out the Saxons.

Wiltſhire, in antient witers, is called Severnia, and Provincia Severorum, from Severia, a name by which Old Sarum in this county was called by the Romans. Old Sarum was alſo called Sarum and Sorbiodunum; and from the name Severia it is inferred, that the Emperor Severus, living the greater part of his life time in Britain,

Britain, might ſometimes reſide here: but however that may be, it is certain, that in the time of the later Emperors, this place was much frequented, as appears by the coins of Conſtance, Magnentius, and Criſpus, found here.

Marlborough in Wiltſhire, was a Roman town, called Cunetium: here are the ruins of a caſtle, which is ſuppoſed to be a Roman work, and in which ſeveral Roman coins have been found. Heddington was alſo a Roman town: here ſeveral Roman coins have been found, and the foundations of houſes may be traced for a mile together; and about a mile north of Weſtbury, are the ruins of a large town, where Roman coins, and other antiquities have been frequently dug up.

Other places in this county, ſuppoſed to have been Roman ſtations, from the remains of Roman antiquities found in them, are Sherſton, near Malmſbury; Wanborough, near Swindon; Studely, near Calne, and Lekham, near Chippenham.

On a hill called Rundway hill, near Devizes, many Roman coins and other remains of antiquity have been diſcovered; and, in 1714, a large urn full of Roman coins was found buried in the ruins of an antient building near this place; and ſeveral braſs ſtatues of Roman deities were found crowded between flat ſtones, and covered with Roman brick. This collection of deities is ſuppoſed to have been

been buried about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain. It conſiſted of a Jupiter Ammon, a Neptune, a Bacchus, a Vulcan, a Venus, a Pallas, a Hercules, a Mercury, a veſtal virgin, the Wolf with Romulus and Remus, beſides ſome Egyptian deities; theſe deities meaſured from three to ſeven inches in length.

There are traces of ſeveral other Roman camps in this county, particularly at Weſt Kington, at Burywood, at Eaſt Lavington, and at Caſterly near Eaſt Lavington, in each of which Roman antiquities have been found.

Dorcheſter in the county of Dorſet, is called Durnovaria by Antoninus, and Durnium by Ptolemy. It was one of the winter ſtations of the Roman legions; and about a mile diſtant from this town they had a ſummer ſtation, now called Maiden Caſtle. Between Dorcheſter and Maiden Caſtle, is a Roman cauſey called Ickening-ſtreet, ſtill viſible; as are alſo the foundations of the Roman wall which ſurrounded the town of Dorcheſter. In the neighbourhood of this town are the traces of a Roman amphitheatre, now called Maumbury. It is 220 feet long, 140 feet wide, and has a terrace on the top, which is ſtill uſed as a public walk, and commands a proſpect of the town and the country round it. At Dorcheſter and Maiden caſtle a great variety of Roman coins have, at different times, been dug up.

Wimborn;

Wimbornminſter, in Dorſetſhire, is called Vindogladia by Antoninus, and was another of the winter ſtations for the Roman Legions quartered in theſe parts: the ſummer ſtation was a hill called Badbury, about two miles diſtant from Wimbornminſter. This hill is entrenched with a triple ditch, and ſeveral Roman coins, urns, and ſwords have been dug up in it; and there is a foſſe-way from this hill to the city of Old Sarum in Wiltſhire. In Wimbornminſter the Romans left many relics of their magnificence, for which it is ſaid this place was held in the greateſt veneration by the Saxons.

Near the city of Bath ſeveral ſtones have been dug up with Roman images and inſcriptions. Upon ſome of them was the image of Hercules; and it has been ſaid that all natural hot baths were ſacred to Hercules: but the baths of this place are known to have been in a peculiar manner dedicated to Minerva; a temple of that goodeſs is ſaid to have ſtood upon the ſpot where the cathedral now ſtands, whence the antient Britons called this city *Caer Palladur*, or *the city of the water of Pallas:* it is therefore thought that natural hot baths were dedicated both to Hercules and Minerva.

Ilcheſter in Somerſetſhire was a Roman town, called by Antoninus, Iſchalis: the ruins of a double wall, with which the town was incloſed, are ſtill viſible; and Roman coins of gold, ſilver, and braſs, have been often found here.

here. At Bathford, near the city of Bath, a room was discovered under ground, with a chequered pavement of white, blue, and red stones. An urn was dug up at Wincauton, and another at Wivelscomb, full of Roman money.

In 1666, an earthen pitcher was found at Lawrence Liddiard, in the same county, with Roman coins that weighed above eighty pounds; and such another pitcher, with much the same quantity of Roman money, was dug up at Stogumber in the neighbourhood of Lawrence Liddiard.

Near Wokey-hole was found a plate of lead, with the following inscription; TI CLAVDIVS CÆSAR AVG. P. M. TRIB. P VIIII. IMP. XVI. DE BRITAN. And on Camalet-hill, near Somerton, are the marks of a Roman camp still visible, where several Roman coins, and other remains of antiquity have been dug up.

In Devonshire are still visible the broken remains of two Roman causeys, both leading to the city of Exeter; one may be traced from Ilchester in Somersetshire, and the other from Dorchester. Exeter was the Isca Danmoniorum of the Romans: here has been found a gold coin of the Emperor Nero; another of Theodosius was dug up at Barnstable; and a great many Roman brass coins have been found in different parts of this county.

At Karnbre-hill, near Redruth in Cornwall, a vaſt number of antient coins were lately dug up, many of which were pure gold, but without any inſcription. Several, however, had the figure of a horſe; but whether they are Britiſh or Phenician money remains a doubt. At the foot of this hill, the quantity of a pint of Roman copper coins were dug up in the year 1749; and in the ſide of the ſame hill ſeveral hollow inſtruments of braſs, called celts, together with a great many Roman coins, were found in 1744. Roman coins have been frequently found in and near the mines of Cornwall. At Treryn, near the Lands-end, was found a braſs pot full of Roman money. At Condora, near Helſton, twenty-four gallons of Roman braſs money were dug up in the year 1735. In the neighbourhood of this laſt-mentioned place were found ſome Roman coins: and at Mopas, near Truro, twenty pounds weight of Roman braſs money were dug up. At Trewardreth, near Fowey, and in other different parts of this county, Roman coins have been found in great quantities.

Near the manſion houſe of Kerris, in the pariſh of St. Paul in Cornwall, a vault eight feet long, and ſix feet high, was diſcovered in 1723: the floor was paved with ſtone, and the roof arched with the like materials; it contained a beautiful urn, of the fineſt red clay, full of earth, with which was intermixed a number of braſs coins. In a barrow at Golvadnek, near Helſton, another vault was diſcovered with

with a fine chequered brick pavement, in which was contained an urn full of aſhes, ſeveral Roman coins, and a ſmall inſtrument of braſs, ſet in ivory, which is ſuppoſed to have been uſed by the Roman ladies in dreſſing their hair. At Chikarn, in the pariſh of St. Juſt, is a barrow, which was opened in 1733, when a great number of urns, ſurrounding a ſquare ſtone cheſt, were diſcovered. In the cheſt was alſo an urn finely carved, and full of human bones. The number of urns ſurrounding the central one is ſaid to have been about fifty; they all contained ſome bones and aſhes; and the barrow is ſuppoſed to have been a family ſepulchre of the Romans. In 1714, a fine Roman urn with a cover to it was diſcovered in a hill near Karnbre; it contained ſome aſhes, and a coin, the bigneſs of a crown piece, with an inſcription intimating it to be a medal of Auguſtus Cæſar. Many other remains of ſepulchral antiquities of the like kind have been diſcovered in different parts of this county.

Three Roman pateræ of fine moor ſtone, turned and poliſhed, have been found not many years ago in this county. One was diſcovered in an old hedge, near Ludgvan, and is ſuppoſed to have been a ſacrifical patera, for receiving the blood of the victim, and conveying it as an offering to the altar. The other two pateræ were found at Leſwyn, in the pariſh of St. Juſt; they are ſuppoſed to be of that kind of patera, from which the libation of wine

was poured out, either upon the altar, or between the horns of the victim. About an hundred yards from theſe two pateræ was alſo found a large urn.

Condora, in Cornwall, is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman fortification; and near it is an old wall, ſtretching almoſt from ſea to ſea, which is thought to be the remains of a Roman work. Falmouth Haven is the Oſtium Cenionis of Ptolemy; there are two ſquare forts, one at Binnomay, where ſome old braſs coins were lately found, and the other at Wallſborrow, which are both ſuppoſed to have been Roman forts. Launceſton caſtle is thought to have been originally a Roman fortification; and ſome Roman coins have been found here. At St. Agnes Kledh, near Truro, there is a vaſt intrenchment, exceeding two miles in length, which is ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Romans; and within the intrenchment a gold coin of the Emperor Valentinian was turned up, in the year 1684.

So much for the remains of Roman antiquity diſcovered in that part of the Roman province now called England. The moſt conſiderable remains of Roman antiquity which have been diſcovered in that part of the province, now called Wales, will, in like manner, be ſurveyed, nearly in the direction of the great Roman highways throughout that part of the Roman province.

Bod Farri, in Flintſhire, is ſuppoſed to be the Varis mentioned by Antoninus; and on the top of a hill, near this place, there is a circular fortification, about 160 paces in diameter, round which the earth is raiſed in the manner of a parapet; and almoſt oppoſite to the entrance is a large barrow.

Near Hope, ſouth-eaſt of Flint, was diſcovered a Roman hypocauſt or hot-bath, hewn out of a ſolid rock. It was floored with brick ſet in mortar, and roofed with poliſhed tyles, perforated in many places; the roof was ſupported by pillars of brick, and it was furniſhed with brick tubes, for carrying off the force of the heat; the length of this hypocauſt was about eighteen feet; the breadth about fourteen, and the heighth about two; and, by an inſcription upon ſome of the tyles, it appears to have been built by the twentieth legion, ſurnamed Victrix, which lay in garriſon at Cheſter, near this place.

Holt Caſtle, in Denbighſhire, is the Leonis Caſtrum of the Romans, near which, on the other ſide of the river Dee, the Legio Viceſima Victrix was in garriſon.

At the mouth of the river Seiont, near Caernarvon, in the county of that name, ſtood a Roman town, called by Antoninus Segontium, from the river Seiont. Some ruins of walls were viſible here, about a century ago; and it is thought, that the mouth of the river

Seiont at this place was the Segontiorum Portum, mentioned by Ptolemy. Later writers call it, the antient city of the Emperor Conſtantine; and in the year 1283, the body of an eminent Roman was diſcovered here, which ſome thought to have been that of Conſtantius, the father of Conſtantine the Great: it was, by order of King Edward the firſt, re-interred in the church of Caernarvon.

Caerhen, upon the river Conway, in this county, was a Roman town, called Conovium by Antoninus; and here was diſcovered, about the beginning of the ſeventeenth Century, a Roman hypocauſt, built by the tenth legion, called Antoniana, as appears from ſeveral tyles found here, inſcribed LEG. X. Several remains of Roman antiquities have been diſcovered at this place. Oppoſite to Conovium, on the other ſide of the river, ſtood the antient city Diganwy, which was ſet on fire by lightening ſome centuries ago, and is ſuppoſed to have been the Roman city Dictum, where, under the late emperors, the commander of the Nervii Dictenſes kept guard.

The iſland of Angleſea was known to the Romans by the name of Mona, and was celebrated among them, for having been more particularly the ſeat of the Druids. The firſt attempt made by the Romans to bring it under their ſubjection, was in the reign of the Emperor Nero, when Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, invaded it: but being obliged to return

turn to the eaſtern parts of Britain, before he could reduce it, to quell an inſurrection of the Iceni, who had taken up arms againſt the Romans, he left Julius Agricola to command in Angleſea, who ſubdued the iſland, after a bloody and obſtinate engagement with the natives, who were animated, upon this occaſion, by the preſence of their Druids, and their wives and daughters, who inceſſantly called upon them to maintain their antient liberties againſt the tyranny of their invaders.

At Gaer in Caernarvonſhire, it is ſuppoſed the Romans croſſed the Menai into the iſland of Angleſea, the horſe at a ford, and the foot in flat bottom boats, as mentioned by Tacitus. Oppoſite to this ſuppoſed paſſage is Gwydryn hill, remarkable for two lofty ſummits, on one of which are the ruins of an antient fort, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Romans.

Between two villages in this iſland, one of which is called Tre'r Druw, which name, in the antient Britiſh language, ſignifies the *Druids town*, and the other, Tre'r Beirdh, which ſignifies the *Bards town*, is a ſquare fortification, generally believed to be a Roman camp, and the firſt camp which that people formed after they arrived in Angleſea: and what renders this conjecture the more probable, are the traces of a round Britiſh fortification over againſt it.

At Tre' Varthin, in this iſland, a large gold medal of Julius Conſtantius was found in 1680.

In the north-weſt part of Merionythſhire, upon the borders of Caernarvonſhire, is a ſtone cauſey, called, in the Welch language, *Sarn Helen*, which ſignifies *Hellen's way*, and is ſuppoſed to have been made by Hellena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great. This road is diſcernible in ſome other parts of Merionythſhire, and in Cardiganſhire and Glamorganſhire.

Near the Roman road called Sarn Helen in Merionythſhire, are the traces of a fortification, called Kaer Gai, or Cajus's caſtle, which was built by one Cajus a Roman, of whom the common people in theſe parts relate very extraordinary things.

Near the ſame road are ſeveral ſepulchral monuments; and in particular one ſtone, called Bedh Porws, or the *grave of Porus*, has the following inſcription, —— PORIVS HIC IN TVMVLO IACIT HOMO —— RIANVS FVIT, which inſcription is ſuppoſed to have been the epitaph of ſome Roman, in the ſecond or third century.

Dolgelhe, in Merionythſhire, is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, from ſome Roman coins which have been dug up in the neighbourhood. Horlech is alſo ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town, and ſeveral Roman coins have

have been dug up in and near it; and in a garden, near a caſtle in this place, was found, in 1692, a golden torques, weighing about eight ounces, and conſiſting of a wreathed bar of gold, or rather three or four rods twiſted together, about four feet long, and hooked at each end: whether it was Roman or Britiſh cannot indeed be determined; but it ſeems to have been deſigned for holding a quiver of arrows, or ſome ſuch uſe.

At Bala, in the ſame county, are three mounds, which are ſuppoſed to have been watch ſtations of the Romans, at the beginning of their conqueſts in this country; and an antient caſtle, called Caſtelh Corndochen, near Bala, is believed to have been a Roman work.

Machynleth, in Montgomeryſhire, is ſuppoſed to have been the Maglona of the Romans, where, in the time of the Emperor Honorius, the band of the Solenſes were ſtationed. At Kevn Kaer, near Machynleth, are conſiderable ruins of a large fortification, and the foundations of many houſes. A variety of Roman antiquities has alſo been dug up here; and among others, ſeveral Roman coins, ſome of which are ſilver of the Emperors Auguſtus and Tiberius. A gold chain, about four inches long, a wrought ſapphire, and a very large braſs cauldron, were likewiſe found here, with ſeveral pieces of lead, and glaſſes in the form

of

of hoops, curiouſly cut, and of various ſizes and colours.

Caerſws in this county is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town; the traces of ſtreets, lanes, and fortifications are ſtill viſible in this place. Hewn ſtones and Roman bricks are frequently dug up, and in the neighbourhood are three entrenchments, with a large barrow. Meivod is by ſome thought to have been the Mediolanum of the Romans, though others place the antient Mediolanum at Llanvilling. Many Roman coins and other marks of Roman antiquities have been dug up at both places.

Lhannio, in Cardiganſhire, is ſuppoſed to be the Lovantium of the Romans; and here have been found ſeveral Roman coins, bricks, and many large ſtones, neatly wrought, with Roman inſcriptions.

In the church-yard of Nevern, in Pembrokeſhire, is a rude ſtone, about ſix feet high, pitched upon one end, with an inſcription, which is ſuppoſed to be the epitaph of a Roman ſoldier. At Dogmael was an abbey, in the ruins of which a ſtone was found inſcribed thus: SASRANI FILI CVNOTAMI; and in ſeveral parts of Pembrokeſhire are tumuli, in which have been found urns containing burnt bones and aſhes.

The

The town of Caermarthen, in the county of that name, was the Maridunum of Antoninus, who terminates his Itinerary at this place. Newcaſtle in Emlin, near Caermarthen, is ſuppoſed to have been the Lovantium of the Dimetæ, mentioned by Ptolemy. At Kilmaen Lhwyd, near the ſame place, a great quantity of Roman coins was diſcovered of baſe ſilver, and of all the Emperors, from the time of Commodus, who firſt debaſed the Roman ſilver, to the firſt tribuneſhip of Gordian the third, in the year 243: and at Bronyſkawen, in the ſame neighbourhood, are the traces of a large camp, in the entrance to which were dug up, in the year 1692, two very rude leaden boxes, buried very near the ſurface of the ground, containing 200 Roman coins, all of ſilver; and ſome of the moſt antient Roman coins ever diſcovered in this iſland. On each ſide of the camp is a large barrow.

From the church of Llanimdovery, in Caermarthenſhire, is a fine Roman highway, northward to Lhan Bran; and near this church, Roman bricks and other remains of Roman antiquities have been dug up. At Kaſtelh Karreg are ſtill viſible the ruins of a large fort; and here are vaſt caverns, ſuppoſed to have been copper mines wrought by the Romans. At Pant y Polion, near Kaſtelh Karreg, were found two ſepulchral ſtone monuments of the Romans, with inſcriptions, one of which was in memory of Paulinus, from whom the name Pant y Polion ſeems to have been derived.

ed. Near Llan Newydh, is a ſtone pillar about ſix feet high, and a foot and a half broad, with this inſcription in a barbarous character, —SEVERINI FILII SEVERI; and in other parts of this county are other ſuch pillars with Roman inſcriptions in the like characters.

The town of Brecknock, in the county of that name, appears to have been a Roman ſtation, from the great quantity of Roman coins which have been dug up here; and in the neighbourhood is a ſquare camp, where ſeveral Roman bricks have been found, with the inſcription LEG. II. AVG. In the highway, at this camp, is a rude ſtone pillar ſix feet high, two feet broad, and half a foot thick. It is called the Maiden Stone, and has on one ſide of it the figures of a man and woman, which are conſiderably higher than the reſt of the ſurface of the pillar: but whether of Britiſh or Roman workmanſhip is uncertain.

At Pentre Yſkythrog, near Brecknock, is a cylindrical ſtone pillar, about ſix feet high, with the fragment of a Roman inſcription, which is read from the top to the bottom; and of which the following is legible, though in a very uncouth character: N —— FILIVS VICTORINI.

Hay, in Brecknockſhire, was a Roman ſtation, as appears by ſeveral Roman coins which have been found here: and part of a Roman wall which is ſtill ſtanding: and Bealt,

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

in this county, is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Bullæum Silurum of the Romans: but as this opinion is totally founded on the ſimilitude of names, others have thought that Kaereu, near Bealt, where the ruins of a Roman fortification are ſtill viſible, is more likely to have been the Bullæum Silurum of antiquity.

But many have thought that a ruinous building, called Caerphilly Caſtle, near Llandaff in Glamorganſhire, was the Bullæum Silurum; which, they think, the antient Britons might call *Kaer Vwl*, and which being afterwards corrupted into *Kaer Vyl*, and then, from the genetive caſe *Bullæi* of the Roman name, into *Kaer Vily*, might eaſily vary into *Kaerphilly*, the preſent name. It muſt however be obſerved, that there is no other reaſon, but the name and the magnificence of the ſtructure, for believing this to be a Roman work: for it does not appear that any remains of Roman antiquity have been diſcovered here; and though this caſtle is generally ſuppoſed to have been built by the Romans, the ruins plainly ſhow, that it has been at leaſt rebuilt ſince their time. It ſtands in a mooriſh bottom, near the river Rhymny, is thought to be the nobleſt remains of antient architecture now in Britain, and, except Windſor Caſtle, has been larger than any caſtle in England. Amidſt the many ſtupendous pieces which compoſe this vaſt pile of ruins, is a large tower towards the eaſt end, between ſeventy and eighty feet high, with a vaſt fiſſure, almoſt from

the top to the middle, by which the tower is divided into two leaning parts, ſo that each ſide hangs over its baſe, in ſuch a manner, that it is difficult to ſay, which is moſt likely to fall firſt. According to Mr. Wood of the city of Bath, who lay upon his back to view this tremendous ruin, its lineal projection, on the outer ſide, is no leſs than ten feet and a half: what renders it ſtill the more remarkable is, that it has continued to recline from the perpendicular in this manner, for many ages; nor does it appear from hiſtory or tradition, how or when this rent firſt happened.

The hall, or as ſome will have it, the chapel of this caſtle, is about ſeventy feet long, thirty-four feet broad, and ſeventeen feet high. On the ſouth ſide, there is an aſcent to this room, by a direct ſtair caſe, about eight feet wide; the roof of which is vaulted, and ſupported by twenty arches, which riſe gradually one above another. Oppoſite the ſtair-caſe, on the north ſide of the room, there is a chimney, about ten feet wide; and on each ſide of the chimney are two windows, like church windows; the ſides of theſe windows are adorned with ſculptures of leaves and fruit. In the walls, on each ſide of the room, are ſeven triangular pillars, placed at equal diſtances: from the floor to the bottom of the pillars, the height is about twelve feet; and each pillar is ſupported by three buſts, which vary alternately from old to young, and from men to women.

Near

Neath, in Glamorganſhire, is ſuppoſed to be the Nidum of Antoninus, and Boverton to be his Bovium. At Llanylted, near Neath, are ſtill to be ſeen the foundations of antient buildings, and ſome ſtone monuments with carvings and inſcriptions: and there are ſeveral ſepulchral ſtone monuments in different parts of this county with Roman inſcriptions.

Loghor, weſt of Swanſey in Glamorganſhire, is the Leucarum of Antoninus; and near St. Donat's Caſtle, on the weſt ſide of Boverton, ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up, among which were ſome of the thirty tyrants, and others of Æmilianus and Marius.

In the ſouth part of Scotland, which was included in the Roman province, many remains of Roman antiquities have from time to time been diſcovered: there are not wanting traces of the Romans to the northern extremities of Scotland; and Ptolemy has mentioned a vaſt many places in different parts of North Britain, which appear to have been well known to the Romans.

But, as in England, the principal remain of Roman antiquity is the Picts wall, ſo, in Scotland, the moſt conſiderable is another wall built by the Romans, as a barrier to their province againſt the incurſions of the northern Britons. It was built before the Picts wall, and even before the earth wall, which runs parallel to

to the Picts wall, and is ſuppoſed to have been erected by the Emperor Adrian.

This wall was by different writers called by the different names of Severus's wall, and Adrian's wall, from the ſuppoſition of its having been erected by the Emperors Severus and Adrian: but Camden is of opinion, that it was erected by Antoninus Pius, who, being adopted by Adrian, aſſumed his name. The Scotiſh hiſtorians call it Graham's Dike; and it is the general opinion, that it was built, at different times, by different perſons, as circumſtances rendered it neceſſary, or convenient; and that it was from time to time repaired, till the Romans retreated ſouthward, or retired out of Britain, and built firſt the earth wall, called Adrian's wall, and afterwards the Picts wall, already mentioned.

Graham's Dike ran the whole breadth of Great Britain, and extended above thirty-ſix Scotch miles; reaching from between Queen's Ferry and Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, to Kilpatric near Dunbarton, upon the Frith of Clyde. From its eaſtern extremity on the Frith of Forth, it ranged weſtward, by Grange and Kineil, to Innereving and Falkirk; from thence it proceeded to the foreſt of Cumernald, and next to a great fort at Banhill, where ſeveral ſtones with Roman figures and inſcriptions have been found: from thence it proceeded weſtward to Kirkintilloch, a ſtill greater fort, where, in the year 1740, ſeveral ſtones with

with curious inſcriptions were dug up; and from that it runs to Kilpatric, on the Frith of Clyde.

On the north ſide of the wall, towards the enemy's country, runs a ditch, twelve feet broad; and along the wall are the traces of many ſquare fortifications, in form of Roman camps.

The wall was about ten feet thick, though the original height is not known; it appears to have been built of earth and turf, and faced on the north ſide with a wall of ſquare hewn ſtone, two feet thick, to prevent the earth from falling into the ditch, and cover the defendants.

Cloſe to the wall, on the ſouth ſide, there was a paved cauſey, about five feet broad; and on the ſame ſide, there appear to have been watch towers, within call one of another, where centinels probably did duty day and night. Here alſo appears to have been a court of guard, to lodge a ſufficient number of ſoldiers againſt all ſudden alarms; and within was room for lodging the ſoldiery. Along the wall were ſeveral forts ſtrongly retrenched; and within it was room ſufficient to receive a large army.

At Bankire, in the ruins of this wall, was found an inſtrument in manner of a large iron ſhovel, ſo heavy that one man could ſcarcely

raiſe it from the ground. At this place ſeveral ſepulchral ſtone monuments have been found; and at Dunchroe-chyr, upon this wall, the foundations of large buildings have been dug up.

At a place called Kipps, near Linlithgow and the Roman wall, is a round ſtructure built of unpoliſhed ſquare ſtones, without mortar, and ſo placed that they ſeem to lean one upon another. This building is about the ſize of an ordinary dove-houſe, is open above, and ſtill entire, only the ſtone which lay over the door is wanting. The common people call it Arthur's oven, and ſometimes Julius's Hoff-court. Ninius ſays that it was erected by Carauſius, as a monument of a victory obtained here by the Romans; but Buchanan is of opinion, that it was a temple dedicated to Terminus.

Upon a plain, near Arthur's oven, are two mounts of earth, which Buchanan thinks the Romans erected in memory of having finiſhed the wall, and called *Duni Pacis*, or the *Hills of Peace*, from a ſuppoſition that there was an end of their wars with the Scots and Picts, by means of the ſecurity, which the wall afforded the provincial Britons againſt their repeated inroads; and a village in the neighbourhood of theſe mounts, ſtill called *Dunny-pace*, he thinks derived its name from *Duni pacis*, the Roman name for the mounts.

Near

Near Arthur's oven is a circle of very large ſtones; and upon two eminences in the neighbourhood, are conſiderable remains of antient camps, and ſepulchal monuments, which are ſuppoſed to have belonged to the Romans.

In a field, near Kyle, in the ſhire of Aire, was dug up a trumpet like a crooked horn, which, by the deſcription given of it, appears to have been one of the military inſtruments of muſic, called by the Romans Lituus.

Near Ingliſton, in the ſhire of Edinburgh, has been diſcovered two ſtone monuments, upon one of which was engraved a laurel crown, and on the other a Roman Securis; they are ſuppoſed to have been part of a pillar erected in the time of the Emperor Domitian, when Agricola was in this country; and near Cramond, in the ſame county, many ſtones have been dug up with Roman inſcriptions.

In a porch in Dunnotyr caſtle, in Kincardinſhire, is a ſtone which is inſcribed with the name of the twentieth Roman legion, called Victrix, and was taken out of the ruins of of Graham's Dike, along which their quarters extended three miles.

Bean caſtle, in the county of Murray, is ſuppoſed to be Banatia, mentioned by Ptolemy; and,

and, in the year 1460, here was dug up a marble veſſel, curiouſly engraved, and full of Roman coins; and at Stronſa, one of the Orkney iſlands, were found, not many years ago, the remains of a Roman urn.

The iſlands of Shetland, are ſuppoſed to have been the Ultima Thule of the antients, where they fixed their Elyſium; and the great length of the days here, in the months of June and July, might perhaps have given occaſion to the notion that at this place was everlaſting day.

The ſtewarty of Stathern in Perthſhire, is ſuppoſed to have been the Ierne of the Romans: here are the remains of ſeveral Roman camps; and a Roman highway leading to Perth may be traced through this county. Roman medals and coins have been found in many parts of Perthſhire; and, not many years ago, two fibulæ, curiouſly enamelled, with a ſepulchral ſtone monument, were dup up in this county.

BRITISH, SAXON, *and other* ANTIQUITIES.

OF thoſe remains of remote antiquity found in Britain, which are not generally aſcribed to the Romans, the moſt curious and famous is a pile of large Stones on Saliſbury Plain, about ſix miles diſtant from the city of Saliſbury, called Stonehenge; concerning the origin, ſtructure, and uſe of which antiquaries are greatly divided *.

The name *Stonehenge*, which is pure Saxon, and ſignifies no more than *hanging Stones*, probably alludes to the diſpoſition of ſeveral of the ſtones of which this wonderful fabric conſiſts: but ſome writers have ſuppoſed the true name to be *Stonehengiſt*, and thence fancied this ſtructure to have been a monument, erected in memory of Hengiſt the Saxon General. Others will have it to be the burial place of Ambroſius Aurelianus, king of the Britons; and others have thought, that it was

* As the uſe and origin of this work has been the ſubjects of various conjectures and debates, it is much to be lamented, that a tablet of tin, with an inſcription, which was found here in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and might probably have ſet theſe points in a clear light, ſhould not be preſerved: for as the characters were not then underſtood by ſuch as were conſulted upon the occaſion, the plate was neglected and loſt.

raiſed

raiſed by Ambroſius, in memory of thoſe Britons who were ſlain at or near this place by Hengiſt the Saxon. The common tradition indeed is, that it was built by Ambroſius, but this ſtructure is probably more antient.

Dr. Stukeley, who not many years ago wrote a learned treatiſe upon this piece of antiquity, attempts to ſhew, that the original name of the Stonehenge was *Ambres*, from which he ſuppoſes the neighbouring town of Ambreſbury to have had its name. The antient Britons called it *Chior-gaur*, which is ſaid to ſignify the *great Church*, or *Cathedral*; the Choir-gaur of the antient Britons was by the Monks latinized *Chorea gigantum*, or the *Giants Dance*, a name ſuited to the ſuperſtitious notions they had of the fabric, and to the reports of Magic concerned in raiſing it.

Mr. Sammes conjectures this ſtructure to have been a work of the Phoenicians. Inigo Jones, in a treatiſe called *Stonehenge Reſtored*, endeavours to prove, that it was a temple of the Tuſcan order, built by the Romans, and dedicated to the God Coelum, or Terminus; in which opinion he is confirmed, from the circumſtance of its having been open at top. Dr. Charleton, phyſician to King Charles the Second, in a treatiſe called *Stonehenge reſtored to the Danes*, is at great pains to ſhow that this was a Daniſh monument, erected either for a burial place, as a trophy for ſome victory, or for the election and coronation of the Daniſh Kings

Kings in England. And ſoon after the publication of Dr. Charleton's treatiſe, Mr. Webb, ſon in law of Inigo Jones, publiſhed a vindication of the opinions of his father-in-law upon this ſubject. But antiquaries have ſince agreed, that this was an antient temple of the Druids,* built, as Dr. Stukeley thinks, before the Belgæ came to Britain, and not long after Cambyſes invaded Egypt, where he committed ſuch horrid outrages among the prieſts and inha-

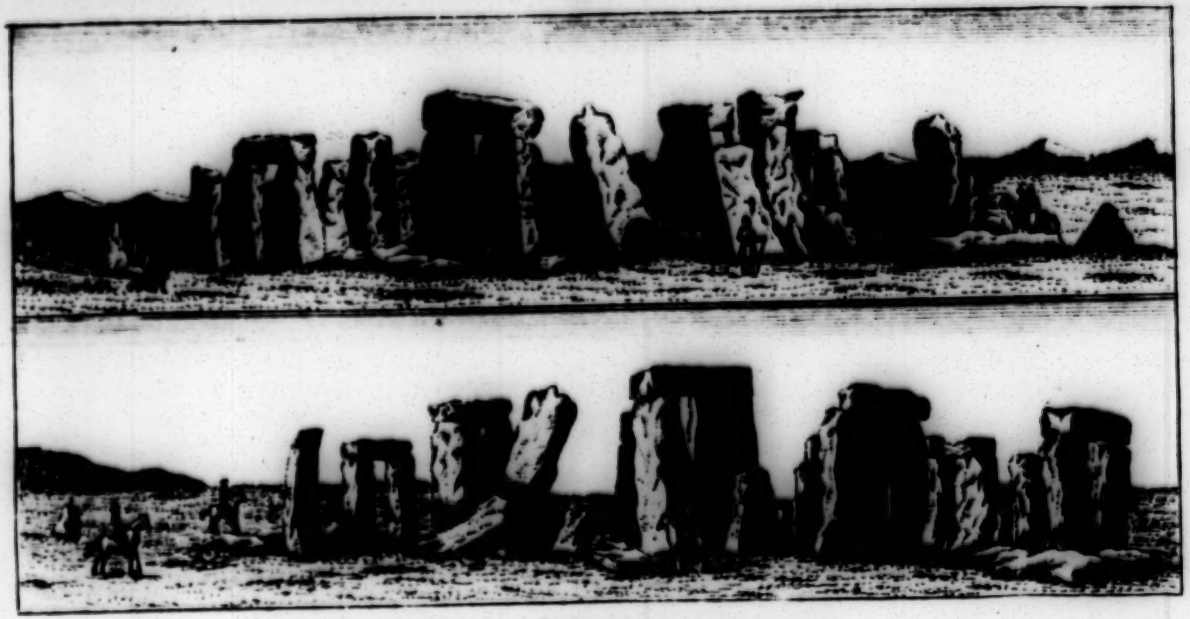
* The Druids were the prieſts or miniſters of religion among the antient Britons, Gauls, and Germans; and being choſen out of the beſt families, the honours of their birth, together with thoſe of their function, procured them the higheſt veneration. Nor had they only the adminiſtration of ſacred things, but were the judges and arbiters of all affairs indifferently, both public and private; and ſuch as diſobey'd their deciſions were excommunicated, which was their principal puniſhment. Every nation had an Arch-Druid, or High-Prieſt, who acted with abſolute authority over all the reſt. We know but little as to their peculiar doctrines, only that they believed the immortality of the ſoul. They ſtudied Aſtrology, Geometry, Natural Philoſophy, and Morality; and being in the greateſt eſteem, the Britiſh and Gauliſh youth flocked to them for inſtruction. The children of the nobility retired with them into caves and foreſts, where they ſometimes lived twenty years under their tuition. They preſerved the memory of the actions of great men in their verſes, which they never allowed to be wrote down, but made their pupils learn them by heart. They

inhabitants in general, that they diſperſed themſelves to all quarters of the world; and ſome no doubt came into Britain.

At this time, the Doctor conjectures, the Egyptians introduced their arts, learning, and religion among the Druids, and probably had a hand in this very work; being the only one of the Druids where the ſtones are chiſſeled, all their other works conſiſting of rude ſtones, not touched by any tool, after the patriarchal and Hebrew mode. And he thinks ſuch a tranſmigration of the Egyptians, at that time the more probable, becauſe then the Phoenician trade to this country was at its height, which afforded a ready conveyance to it.

Stonehenge is ſituated near the ſummit of a hill, and conſiſts of the remains of two circular, and two oval ranges of rude ſtones, round one common center; the outer circle is about an hundred and eight feet diameter, and conſiſted originally of thirty upright ſtones, of which there are ſeventeen ſtill ſtanding, and ſix more lying on the ground: the upright ſtones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from ſix to ſeven feet broad, and about three feet thick;

They had the Miſſetoe in ſingular veneration, gathering it every year with abundance of ceremony. Hiſtory informs us, that upon ſome extraordinary occaſions they offered human ſacrifices; but the cuſtom was condemned by Auguſtus, and entirely aboliſhed by the ſucceeding Emperors.



Two Views of STONEHENGE.

thick; and, being placed at the diſtance of three feet and an half one from another, are joined at top by impoſts, or ſtones laid acroſs, with tenons fitted to mortiſes in the uprights, for keeping them in their due poſition. Of the impoſts or croſs ſtones there are ſix ſtill ſtanding, each of which is ſeven feet long, and about three feet and an half thick: the upright ſtones are wrought a little with a chiſſel, and ſomewhat tapered towards the top; but the impoſts are quite plain. All the uprights are fixed in a kind of ſockets, dug in a chalky ſoil, with ſmall flints rammed in between the ſtone and the ſocket. The inner circle, which is about eight feet diſtant from the outer one, conſiſted originally of forty upright ſtones, which never had any impoſts. The general proportions of the forty original ſtones, which compoſed this inner-circle, are one half the dimenſions of the uprights of the outer-circle every way; and of thoſe forty ſtones, which compoſed the inner-circle, nineteen are ſtill left: but of theſe eleven only are ſtanding. The walk between theſe two circles is three hundred feet in circumference; and from this walk, the ſtructure has a ſurpriſing and awful effect on the beholders.

At the diſtance of about nine feet from the inner-circle, is the outer oval range, which conſiſts of five compages, or trilithons, as they are generally called, each formed of two uprights and an impoſt at top, like the outer circle: of theſe compages three are entire, but two are

ſomewhat decayed; and the ſtones that compoſe them are ſtupendous, ſome of them meaſuring no leſs than thirty feet in height. The inner oval, which is ſuppoſed to be the principal part of the work, and by moſt writers called the cell, or adytum, into which it is ſuppoſed none but the order of Druids were to enter, is compoſed of twenty ſtones, each about ſix feet high; and near the extremity of this oval is a ſtone of coarſe blue marble, about ſixteen feet long, and four feet broad, which lies flat upon the ground, is ſomewat ſunk into it, and is ſuppoſed to have been an altar.

The whole work is encloſed by a deep trench, near thirty feet broad, and upwards of an hundred feet from the outer circle. Over this trench are three entrances, the moſt conſiderable of which faces the north-eaſt, from whence the work has a magnificent and awful appearance; that ſide of it being the moſt perfect. At each entrance, on the outſide of the trench, there ſeems to have been two ſtones, ſet up in the manner of a gate; and parallel to theſe, on the inſide, two other ſtones of a ſmaller ſize; and the whole number of ſtones, of which this ſtructure conſiſted, is computed at 140.

The rude magnitude of Stonehenge, has rendered it the admiration of all ages; and as the enormous ſtones which compoſe it, appear too big for land-carriage, and as Saliſbury plains, for many miles round, ſcarce afford any

ſtones

ſtones at all, it has been the opinion of ſome antiquaries, that theſe ſtones are artificial, and were made on the ſpot; and they are inclined to this opinion, from a perſuaſion, that the antients had the art of making ſtones with ſand and a ſtrong cement: but moſt writers are agreed that theſe ſtones are all natural, and that they were brought from a quarry of ſtones, called the Grey Wethers, on Marlborough Downs, about fifteen miles from Stonehenge.

In and about theſe ruins have frequently been dug up the heads of oxen, deer, and other beaſts, together with wood aſhes, and other undoubted relics of ſacrifices, which are circumſtances much in favour of Stonehenge's having been originally a Pagan Temple; and a further confirmation of this opinion is, that around it are a great number of barrows, or mounds of earth, thrown up in form of a bell, each of which is encloſed with a trench, from 105 to 175 feet in diameter. Theſe barrows extend to the diſtance of ſeveral miles round this ſuppoſed temple; but they are ſo placed, as to be all in view of that temple. From the number of barrows arround Stonehenge, ſome have conjectured that great battles have been fought upon theſe plains, and that the bodies of the ſlain are thoſe interred here: but it is more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that theſe barrows are no other than family burying places, which are ſituated near this temple from the like conſiderations, that the

moderns bury in Church-yards and conſecrated ground.

In the years 1722, and 1723, ſeveral of theſe barrows were opened in preſence of Lord Pembroke and Dr. Stukeley. In one of them, about three feet under the ſurface, was found a perfect Skeleton, with the head lying north towards Stonehenge. In another was found an urn of unbaked clay, containing a heap of burnt bones. By the collar-bone and one of the jaws, which were ſtill entire, it was judged that the perſon there buried muſt have been about fourteen years old; and from ſome female trinkets, and the braſs head of a javelin, it was conjectured to be a girl, who had carried arms, as many of the Britiſh virgins uſed to do. The trinkets conſiſted of a great number of glaſs and amber beads, of various ſhapes, ſizes, and colours, together with a ſharp bodkin, round at one end, and ſquare at the other. In other barrows were found human bones, together with thoſe of horſes, deer, dogs, and other beaſts and birds; in others ſome bits of red and blue marble, and chippings of the ſtones of the temple; and in another were found a braſs ſword, and the antient braſs inſtrument called a Celt. And from theſe diſcoveries, the learned Dr. Stukeley thinks it is manifeſt, that the antient Britons had the cuſtom of burning the bodies of their dead, before they had ever heard of the name of Rome.

At Abury, on Marlborough downs, are a few huge ſtones like thoſe of Stonehenge. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes that theſe ſtupendous remains are alſo the ruins of an antient temple of the Druids, which, he is of opinion, was much more antient than Stonehenge, and ſo large that the whole village is now encloſed within its circumference. A high rampart, with a proportionable ditch on the inſide, ſurrounds it, which is a proof of its not having been a fortification, becauſe then the ditch would have been on the out-ſide of the rampart. From Abury to weſt Kennet there is a ſort of walk, about a mile long, which was once encloſed on both ſides, with large ſtones. On one ſide, the encloſure is broke down in many places, and the ſtones taken away; but the other ſide is almoſt entire. On the brow of a hill, near this walk, is a round trench incloſing two circles of ſtones, one within another; the ſtones are about five feet high; the diameter of the outer circle is 120 feet, and that of the inner 45 feet. At the diſtance of about 240 feet from this monument great quantities of human bones have been dug up, which are ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the Saxons and Danes ſlain at the battle of Kennet in 1006.

In a field near Kennet are three huge ſtones, called the Devil's Coits, which ſtand erect, and are ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh deities; and on Marlborough downs, there are many barrows, one of which, called Milbarrow, is incloſed with a circle of ſtones,

about ſix or ſeven feet high, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſepulchre of ſome Daniſh General.

About three miles from Woodſtock in Oxfordſhire, is an antient monument, conſiſting of a circle of ſtones, called Rollrich Stones, moſt of which are about four feet and an half high, ſtanding upright, and concerning which there is a vulgar tradition, that they are petrified men. Mr. Toland is of opinion, that they are the remains of a Britiſh temple: but the moſt general conjecture is, that they were intended for a memorial of a victory obtained by Rollo the Daniſh General over the Saxons, or of his advancement to the kingdom of England by his army.

Theſe monuments are found in many foreign countries, as well as in the iſles dependant upon Britain, and in moſt parts of Britain itſelf. They go by ſeveral names in different places. In the highlands of Scotland, they are called *Temples*; in the weſtern Iſles, they are called by the common people *Druin Crunny*, or *Druid Circle*. In Denbighſhire there is a circle called *Kerig y Druidon*, which, in the antient language of Britain, ſignifies *Druid Stones*; and in Cornwall there is a great number of theſe circles, commonly called *Dawns-mén*, or the *Stone-dance*, ſo called by the common people on no other account, but that they are placed in a circular order and make an area for dancing.

That

That theſe temples were erected by the Druids before the Romans came into this iſland, Mr. Borlace thinks evident, from many of them being croſſed and mangled by the Roman ways: for had they been erected by the Romans themſelves, that people, it is ſuppoſed, would never diſfigure their own works. Beſides, they muſt have been prior to the Romans, ſince the Druids, in the time of the Romans, would never be ſuffered to obſtruct the highways of their lords and maſters; and this he thinks muſt naturally lead to another concluſion equally evident, which is, that as they could not be Roman works, becauſe prior to the Roman ways, ſo neither could they have been of Saxon or Daniſh conſtruction; and therefore can juſtly be aſcribed to none but the Druids.

The number of ſtones erected on a circular plan is found to be various, and is ſuppoſed to have been the effect either of ſome eſtabliſhed rules, obſerved in the conſtruction of theſe monuments, or to refer to, and be expreſſive of, the erudition of thoſe ages. The diſtance of the ſtones from each other is alſo different in different circles; but was likely the ſame, or nearly ſo, at firſt in one and the ſame circle; ſo that by the diſtance of what remain ſtanding, or otherwiſe, may, in a great meaſure, be aſcertained the number of ſtones of which the circle originally conſiſted. It is ſuppoſed, that it was not in any indifferent or common place that theſe circles were erected; but

but that the rites of augury, and the opinions of the magi, or philoſophers of the country, were firſt conſulted, eſpecially if religion or the election of princes gave occaſion to the ſtructure: but if victory, the place where it was won was to be honoured with the trophy.

Theſe circles are of different ſizes; ſome are ſo exceeding ſmall as to be no more than twelve feet diameter, and yet they might all be places of worſhip; that ſome are larger than others, Mr. Borlace is of opinion, may be owing either to the different quality of the founders or prieſts, or the different ends for which they were deſigned; the larger for more noble and general aſſemblies, the ſmaller for more private, and perhaps family uſes: the large for ſacrifices and feſtival ſolemnities, the ſmall for particular interceſſions, predictions, and perhaps ſepulchres of prieſts and worthies; the larger circles might be for inauguration as well as worſhip; and the ſmaller for electing inferior magiſtrates.

Of theſe monuments that kind is moſt antient which was moſt ſimple, and conſiſted only of a circle of erect ſtones: of this ſort there are a great many in different parts of Britain. There are ſome circles near one to the other, and their centres in a line: of this kind is a monument called the Hurlers, on a down not far from Bodmin in Cornwall; the ſtones of this monument are by the common people ſuppoſed to have been once men, thus transformed

ed as a puniſhment for profaning the ſabbath, by hurling the ball, an exerciſe for which the people of Cornwall are particularly famous. This monument conſiſted of three circles, from which many ſtones are now carried off.

At Stanton Drew in Somerſetſhire, there is a remarkable monument of this kind, called the wedding. It conſiſts of ſtones about ſix feet high, ranged in a circle ninety feet in diameter; and its name is derived from a fabulous tradition, that as a bride was going to be married, ſhe and the reſt of the company were changed into ſtones.

At Little Salked, near Iſis Parliſh in Cumberland, is a circle formed of ſeventy-ſeven ſtones, each of which is ten feet high; two of theſe ſtones, ſtanding at a greater diſtance from each other than the reſt, form an entrance into the circle, and before the entrance is a ſingle ſtone fifteen feet high: this ſtone the common people call Long Meg, and the reſt, her daughters. Within the circle are two heaps of ſtones, under which it is thought dead bodies have been buried; and the circle is ſuppoſed by ſome writers, to have been a monument of a victory, or of the inveſtiture of ſome Daniſh king.

On the top of a hill in Caernarvonſhire in Wales, is a monument called Y Meineu hirion, and conſiſts of a circular entrenchment about eighty feet diameter, on the outſide of which

are

are ſtill ſtanding twelve rough ſtone pillars, from five to ſix feet high: theſe are again incloſed by a ſtone wall, and near the wall on the outſide are three other ſuch rough pillars, ranged in a triangular form. This work is ſuppoſed to have been a Druid temple; and near it are ſeveral monuments, conſiſting of vaſt heaps of ſtones, which, according to tradition, are ſepulchral monuments of antient Britons, who fell in a battle fought here againſt the Romans.

Among the monuments of this kind in different parts of Scotland, there is one in the pariſh of Duthell in Strathſpey, in the county of Inverneſs, conſiſting of two circles of ſtones, and called Chapel Piglag, from a lady of that name, who uſed to repair to it for devotion: within half a mile of this circle, there is a coppice reputed ſacred, ſo that no body will cut a branch of it: in the middle of this coppice is a fountain, which is alſo deemed ſacred; and in the iſland of Pomona in Orkney, there are two temples, where the natives of this iſland believe the ſun and moon to have been worſhipped; they are ſituated, one on the eaſt, and the other on the weſt ſide of a lake called Stennis: the largeſt is 110 paces in diameter, and the leaſt is ſemicircular; and each is ſurrounded by a trench.

It muſt not however be concluded, that all the monuments of the circular kind had no other uſe but thoſe of religion, government, and

and election; the names by which ſome of them are ſtill called, the ſingular conſtruction of others, as well as the particular cuſtoms recorded in the hiſtory of the antients, will ſuggeſt ſome other very different uſes, to which monuments of this figure were applied. Where they are ſemicircular, and diſtinguiſhed by ſeats and benches of the like materials, there is no doubt but they were deſigned for the exhibition of plays. There are ſeveral theatres of this kind in different parts of Britain; but though this form is beſt adapted for the inſtruction and information of the audience; yet, as they cannot be ſuppoſed, in thoſe illiterate times, to have conſulted the delight and inſtruction of the ear, ſo much as the pleaſure and entertainment of the eye, it is not ſo commonly met with among the remains of antiquity, as the amphitheatrical form, which being more capacious, had generally the preference of the former.

In theſe amphitheatres of ſtone, not broken as the circles of erect ſtones, the Britons uſually aſſembled to hear plays acted, and to ſee ſports and games.

Of theſe circles there are a great number in Cornwall, where they are called *Plan an guare*, which ſignifies a plain of ſport and paſtime; the benches round were generally of turf, but ſometimes of ſtone. The moſt remarkable monument of this kind is near the church of St. Juſt, not far from Penzance, in Corn-

Cornwall, which ſeems to have been a work of more than uſual labour and correctneſs. It was an exact circle, of 126 feet diameter: the perpendicular height of the bank from the area within is now ſeven feet, but the height from the bottom of the ditch without, ten feet. The ſeats conſiſt of ſix ſteps, fourteen inches wide, and a foot high, with one on the top of all, where the rampart is about ſeven feet wide.

Artificial heaps of earth and ſtone, which are at preſent called barrows, are monuments of the remoteſt antiquity, and oftentimes of the higheſt dignity. They were originally intended for the more ſecure protection of the remains of the dead, though afterwards they were raiſed to anſwer other purpoſes. Barrows are found in moſt countries, but in Britain and the Britiſh iſles they are very numerous, occaſioned by the practice of the Druids, who burnt and then buried their dead. The materials of which barrows conſiſt are either a multitude of ſmall or great ſtones, earth alone, or ſtones and earth mixed together, and forming a little hill, which was called by the Romans *Tumulus*. Thoſe which conſiſt chiefly of ſtone, are called *Kairnes*, or *Karns*, in Scotland, the Iſle of Man, Ireland, Cornwall, and ſome other parts of England. When they conſiſt of earth, they are frequently called *Crigs*, or *Crugs*, in Cornwall, which ſignifies *round heaps*. In Staffordſhire, they are called *Lows*, or ſepulchres; in Wales they are

termed *Tommens*, or *billocks*; and the word *barrow* ſeems to come from the Saxon word *byrigh*, from which the Engliſh word *bury* is alſo derived.

An earthen barrow of a wide circumference, and about five feet high, ſituated in a field at Trelowarren in Cornwall, was opened in 1731; and as the workmen had dug half way to the bottom, they found a parcel of ſtones ſet in ſome order, which being removed, a cavity was diſcovered in the middle of the barrow, about two feet in diameter, and of equal height; it was ſurrounded, and covered with ſtones, and encloſed human bones of all ſorts, intermixed with wood aſhes; at the diſtance of a few feet from this central cavity, there were found two urns, one on each ſide, with their mouths turned downwards, encloſing ſmall bones and aſhes; and among the earth of the barrow were found three thin bits of braſs, ſuppoſed to have been pieces of a ſword, or ſome other inſtrument, which having been put upon the funeral pile and broke, was thrown into the barrow among the earth, and other materials that were heaped together.

Beſides theſe plain barrows, there are others which diſcover greater art and exactneſs. Some are ſurrounded with a ſingle row of ſtones, which form the baſe; others, with a ring or foſs of earth; ſome have a large flat ſtone on the top; and ſome a pillar, now and then with, but oftener without inſcription. Some

have a circle round the bottom, and round the top alſo; and where this cuſtom prevailed, and no ſtones offered for the purpoſe, trees were planted. When theſe barrows were not very large, and the burying places of private perſons only, they were ſituated near public roads, to put travellers in mind of their common deſtiny. If they were the ſepulchres of common ſoldiers, they were thrown up generally on the field of battle, where the ſoldiers fell; theſe are found in ſtraight lines, ſtretching along the plains, which have been the ſcenes of great actions, as regularly as the front of an army. The ſize of theſe ſepulchral monuments is various, but generally large in proportion to the quality of the deceaſed, or the vanity, affectation, and power of the ſurvivors.

There is a ſingular kind of barrow, which obtains throughout all the Scilly iſlands: theſe barrows are edged with ſtones, which form the outward ring: in the middle they have a cavity walled on each ſide, and covered with large flat ſtones, over which is a tumulus of ſmall ſtones and earth.

By the contents of all barrows, which have been examined elſewhere as well as in this iſland, it appears, that the principal cauſe of their erection, was to encloſe either the aſhes, or the bodies unburnt of the dead: however, the ſepulchres of the antients being always looked upon with a kind of veneration, they afterwards

wards became applied to the ſolemnization of their higheſt rites of religion and feſtivity: for on ſtone barrows, eſpecially ſuch as have a large flat ſtone on the top, Mr. Borlace thinks the Druids kindled their annual fires: where the earth barrows are incloſed or ſhaped by a circle of erect ſtones, he is of opinion that they ſerved as altars for ſacrifice, or as places of inauguration, the prince elect ſtanding on the top, expoſed to view, and the Druid officiating cloſe at the edge below. On the ſame hillock perhaps judgment was frequently pronounced, and the moſt important deciſions made, as from a ſacred eminence; and, where ſuch barrows where not at hand, ſomething of the like kind was raiſed.

In ſeveral parts of this iſland is found a large flat ſtone, in an horizontal poſition, ſupported by other flat ſtones, fixed in the ground. This monument in different countries is known by different names, but the general name by which it is known among antiquaries, is that of *Cromlech* or *Cromleh*, which in the Iriſh, and the antient Britiſh language, ſignifies a crooked ſtone; the upper ſurface of the incumbent ſtone being generally convex, and the whole ſtone frequently lying in an inclined or crooked poſition. The ſituation in which this monument is generally found is the ſummit of a hill, in order, without doubt, to render it as conſpicuous as poſſible. Sometimes it is mounted on a barrow, conſiſting either of ſtones or earth: it is ſometimes placed in the middle of

a circle of erect ſtones; in which caſe it is ſuppoſed to have been raiſed on ſome extraordinary occaſion; but when a circle has a tall ſtone in the middle, we find this monument ſometimes placed on the edge of ſuch a circle from which circumſtance it would appear that it was unlawful to remove the middle ſtone.

The elevation of this monument is generally ſix, eight, or more feet, from the ground, and ſome are found quite incloſed and buried as it were in the barrow.

The number of ſupporters generally in monuments of this kind are three: and theſe incloſe an area of ſix feet or more in length, and four in breadth. To what nation, ſect, or religion, this monument is to be aſcribed is a point not eaſily adjuſted, as Cromlechs are found in Denmark, France, and Germany, in the iſlands of the Mediterranean ſea, in Ireland, Britain, and the Britiſh iſles; they are therefore generally ſuppoſed to have been Celtic monuments, and doubtleſs are very antient, as appears by their ſimplicity. There are ſome monuments of this kind in Wales, the ſupporters of which are marked with croſſes; but it is ſuppoſed that theſe croſſes muſt have been marked upon them after the eſtabliſhment of chriſtianity, as the Chriſtians never erected ſtructures of this ſort.

The

The uſe and intent of theſe monuments appear to have been ſepulchral, as is evident from ſeveral circumſtances; but particularly from the ſkeleton of a human body, together with ſeveral pieces of bones, lately dug up under a monument of this kind in Ireland.

In the pariſh of Madern, in Cornwall, there are two Cromlechs; one is placed on the ſummit of a round hill: the cover-ſtone meaſures eight feet nine inches, by fourteen feet three inches; the ſupporters, being three in number, are five feet high; and the length of the incumbent ſtone bears due eaſt and weſt. The ſtone barrow, with which this Cromlech is ſurrounded, is not two feet high from the general ſurface; but is thirty-ſeven feet three inches in diameter.

On the top of a high hill about a mile from Senor, near St. Ives, in Cornwall, ſtands a very large handſome Cromlech: it is exactly of the ſame dimenſions, and its length points the ſame way, with the Cromlech before deſcribed; and the top ſtone is eight feet ten inches high from the ground: underneath it is a ſtone cheſt, or *Kiſtvaen*, as it is termed in the antient Britiſh and Iriſh languages, neatly formed, and fenced every way: it is ſurrounded with a ſtone barrow, forty-ſeven feet in diameter. There are many other Cromlechs in Cornwall; but as they do not differ materially one from another, they require no particular deſcription.

At Lech yr Aſt, near Cardigan, in the county of that name, is a vaſt rude ſtone, about five and twenty or thirty feet in circumference: it ſtands reclined, and is ſupported by a pillar about three feet high; and near it are two other rude ſtone monuments of the ſame kind.

Near Kelhan, in the ſame county, is a ſtone pillar about ſixteen feet high, three feet broad, and two thick, erected on the top of a mountain: and at Penbryn, north of Cardigan, is a large rough ſtone lying on the ground, with an inſcription cut very deep, but unintelligible; near this ſtone was found a Britiſh gold coin, weighing near a guinea, and ſuppoſed to be of an earlier time than the arrival of the Romans in this iſland.

Near Ruthin, in Denbighſhire, are two remarkable ſtone cheſts, or *Kiſtiau maen*, as the Welch call them, of which mention has been made already; and one of them is diſtinguiſhed from the other by the name of *Karchar Kynrik Rwth*, or *Kynrik Rwth's priſon*. Theſe ſtand north and ſouth, at the diſtance of a furlong one from another; they are in the form of a cheſt, and each conſiſts of ſeven ſtones; of theſe ſeven ſtones, four, which compoſe the top, bottom, and two ſides, are above ſix feet long; and three broad; a fifth ſtone forms the ſouth end of the cheſt: At the north end is the entrance ſecured by a ſixth ſtone, which formed the door, and was upon occaſion removed;

moved: this door ſtone was claſped or faſtened by a ſeventh ſtone, of a vaſt weight, which was laid over the top ſtone; and, when the door was to be faſtened, was removed towards the north end. Theſe ſtone cheſts, together with ſome other rude ſtone monuments at this place, are called *Kerig y Drudion*, the Druid ſtones; and though one of the ſtone cheſts is called Kynrik Rwth's priſon, it is not probable that they were intended for priſons, by the Druids, who conſtructed them. Kynrik Rwth was a petty tyrant in this neighbourhood, of much later times than the Druids; and he perhaps thought proper to ſhut up ſome perſon who offended him in one of theſe cells, which might give occaſion to call it his priſon; but for what uſe theſe ſtone cheſts were firſt intended is unknown.

In the iſland of Angleſea there are many Cromlechs, and other ſtone monuments, ſeveral of which have inſcriptions; but moſt of theſe inſcriptions are in ſuch rude and barbarous characters, as to be totally illegible. The like cromlechs, and other ſtone monuments, with the like inſcriptions, are to be met with in ſeveral parts of Pembrokeſhire; and upon Moſtyn mountain, near Caerwys in Flintſhire, ſtands a ſtone pillar, upon which antiquaries have employed much labour, though to little purpoſe. It is ſet in a pedeſtal, about five feet long, four feet and a half broad, and fourteen inches thick. It is thirteen feet high, about four feet broad, and eleven inches thick; and

and is engraved with various figures and characters, which have not yet been decyphered. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral barrows, where great quantities of human bones have been dug up, and the Welch name of the pillar ſignifies the Stone of Lamentation.

In many other parts of Wales, and in Scotland and Ireland, there are ſeveral ſtonem onuments, ſome with and others without inſcriptions; but ſuch as are of the like kind with thoſe already mentioned, and are beyond the reach of hiſtory, it is not neceſſary to deſcribe.

Sepulchral monuments of later times being very numerous, a few of the moſt remarkable only will be pointed out.

It having been recorded in the ſongs of the antient Britiſh bards, that the illuſtrious Britiſh King Arthur was buried in the abbey-church of Glaſtonbury, in Somerſetſhire, King Henry the ſecond ordered a ſearch to be made there for his tomb; and about ſeven feet under ground, a ſort of tomb-ſtone was found, with a large plate of lead fixed on it; and on the plate was the following inſcription, in barbarous and Gothic letters, HIC JACET SEPVLTVS INCLITVS REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA. About nine feet below this monumental ſtone was found a coffin of hollowed oak, containing the bones of a human body, ſuppoſed to that of King Arthur.

In

In the church of Wimborn-minſter, in Dorſetſhire, King Etheldred, brother to King Alfred lies buried, under a marble tomb, on which is the effigy of a King crowned, a half length, which is thought to be the moſt antient piece of Engliſh ſculpture now extant, and the following inſcription: IN HOC LOCO QVIESCIT CORPVS S. ETHELDREDI REGIS WEST SAXONVM, MARTYRIS, QVI ANNO DOMINI DCCCLXXXII. XXIII. APRILIS, PER MANVS DANORVM PAGANORVM OCCVBVIT.

At Ramſey, in Huntingtonſhire, there was formerly an abbey, of which ſome part of the old gate-houſe, together with the tomb of Ailwin, Alderman of all England, and Duke and Earl of the Eaſt Angles, who founded this abbey in the year 969, is ſtill ſtanding. This tomb is decorated with a ſtatue of Ailwin, and has the following inſcription: HIC REQVIESCIT AILWINVS INCLITI REGIS EADGARI COGNATVS, TOTIVS ANGLIÆ ALDERMANNVS, ET HVJVS SACRI COENOBII MIRACVLOSVS FVNDATOR. Ailwin is repreſented holding two keys and a ragged ſtaff in his right hand, as the enſigns of his offices.

King Harold, who fell in battle againſt William the Conqueror, was buried at Waltham Abbey, in Eſſex, which he himſelf founded in the year 1062; and ſome men who were at work there, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, found his coffin, over which was

a

a grave ſtone, with no other inſcription than INFOELIX HAROLD.

Near the ruins of a caſtle at Lewes in Suſſex, are the remains of an old church, and on the inſide of the walls are engraven archwiſe, in an obſolete character, certain rude verſes, which Camden ſuppoſes are to be read as follows:

Clauditur hic miles Danarom Regia Proles,
Magnus nomen ei, Magnæ nota progeniei,
Deponens Magnum, prudentior induit Agnum:
Præſete pro vita ſit parvulus anachorita.

Upon opening a grave in the church of St. John, at Beverley, in Yorkſhire, in the year 1664, a vault of free ſtone was diſcovered, fifteen feet long, and two feet broad. In the vault was a ſheet of lead, four feet long, containing ſome aſhes, bones, beads, braſs pins, iron nails, and other relics; and upon the ſheet was a leaden plate, with an inſcription, intimating, that this church was burnt in September 1188; and that, upon an inquiſition made there, on the ſixth of the ides of March 1197, the bones of St. John de Beverley were found in the eaſt part of the church, and depoſited in this vault. This St. John de Beverley died in the year 721. The inſcription is as follows:

+ *Anno ab incarnatione Domini* MCLXXXVIII. *combuſta fuit hæc Eccleſia in menſe Septembri in Sequenti*

Sequenti nocte poſt feſtum ſancti Matthæi Apoſtoli, et in anno MCXCVII. VI. *Idus Martii facta fuit inquiſitio Reliquarum beati Johannis in hoc loco, et inventa ſunt hæc oſſa, in orientali parte Sepulchri et hic recondita, et pulvis cemento mixtus ibidem inventus et reconditus.*

At Kirklees, in the weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, is a funeral monument of the famous outlaw Robin Hood, with the following inſcription.

Here undernead dis laïd ſtean
Lais Robert eärl of Huntingtun.
Nea arier az hie ſa gued,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud,
Sick ütlawz hi an is men
Vil England niver ſi agen.

Obiit 24 Kal. Decembris 1247.

In the church of St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire, not many years ago, was diſcovered the tomb of Humphrey Duke of Gloceſter, brother to King Henry the fifth, containing a leaden coffin, in which was the Duke's corpſe preſerved almoſt entire, by a ſort of pickle, in which it lay. On the wall, at the eaſt end of the vault, is a crucifix painted, with a cup on each ſide of the head, another about the middle, and fourth at the feet.

Near Forres, a borough town in the county of Elgin in Scotland, is a large ſtone pillar, intended

intended as a monument of a victory obtained here by Malcolm Mackenneth, a King of Scotland, over Sueno King of Denmark; and not far from Dornoch, a borough town of Sutherlandshire, is another stone pillar, erected as a monument of a King of Denmark, who was killed and buried there.

Besides the stone monuments already mentioned, there are, in many parts of this island, a vast number of other stones, which are with great reason supposed to be Druid monuments, though it is uncertain to what particular use most of them were applied.

In Cornwall, there are many single stones which are supposed to have been British deities; and near a village called St. Cleere, north of Leskard in that county, is a pile of rocks placed one over another, and called Wringcheese, from the resemblance of some of them to large cheeses pressed by the superincumbent weight, which is judged to have been one of the rock deities of the Druids. This pile is thirty-two feet high, and the stones towards the top, by being many times larger than those in the middle, or nearer the foundation, project so far over the middle part, that it has been a matter of wonder how such an ill constructed pile could resist, for many ages, the storms of so exposed a situation. Some have judged this an artificial structure, though most writers are of opinion it is a natural one: the top stone is said to have been formerly a

logan

logan, or rocking ſtone, which, when it was entire, might be eaſily moved with a pole; but now, great part of that weight, which kept one end of it in an equipoiſe with the other, is taken away, whence it is become immoveable. On the top are two regular baſons, but part of one of them is broken off.

There is a kind of ſtone monuments in Cornwall, each conſiſting of a large orbicular rock, ſupported by two other rocks, between which there is a paſſage: this ſort of monument, in Cornwall and the Scilly iſlands, is commonly called *Tolmen*, which ſignifies the hole of ſtone. Theſe are ſuppoſed to have been deities in the time of the Druids; and the moſt aſtoniſhing monument of this kind now remaining in Cornwall, is at Mên, between Falmouth and Helſton; it conſiſts of one vaſt oval pebble, placed on the points of two natural rocks, ſo that a man may creep under the incumbent rock and between its two ſupporters, through a paſſage about three feet wide, and as many high: the longeſt diameter of the incumbent ſtone, which points due north and ſouth, is thirty-three feet; the circumference is ninety-ſeven feet, and ſixty feet acroſs the middle; and it is thought to be 750 tons weight at leaſt. On the top the whole ſurface is wrought into baſons, and reſembles an imperfect or mutilated honey-comb: moſt of theſe baſons diſcharge their contents into two principal baſons, one at the ſouth, and the other at the north end of the rock.

Near Madern, north of Penzance, there are three ſtones ſtanding erect, on a triangular plan; one of them is thin and flat, and fixt in the ground on its edge; in the middle of it is a large hole, about fourteen inches diameter, whence it is called *Men an Tol*, which, in the Corniſh language, ſignifies, the holed ſtone: each of the other two ſtones is a rude pillar about four feet high, and near one of them is a ſtone like a cuſhion, or pillar, as if to kneel upon. To what particular rite of ſuperſtition this monument was appropriated is uncertain, but the country people in its neighbourhood, even at this day, creep through the holed ſtone for pains in their back and limbs. Young children are drawn through it, to cure them of the rickets; and it ſerves alſo as an oracular monument to inform them of ſome material incident of love or fortune.

Of the ſame kind there are many other ſtones in different parts of Cornwall; and here are many rocks of that grandeur, remarkable ſhape, and ſurpriſing poſition, as leave no room to doubt but that they muſt have been deities of the Druids, a people much addicted to the ſuperſtition of worſhipping rocks.

In a piece of paſture ground near Kinver, in Staffordſhire, there is a large ſtone, ſix feet high, and twelve feet in circumference, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood call Battle Stone, or Bolt Stone. In the top of this ſtone are two notches, which form the reſemblance

blance of three heads. Some perſons ſuppoſe the ſtone to have been a Britiſh deity, though others are of opinion that it was put up by the ancient Britons, as a memorial of a battle fought in this place.

Near Burrowbridge, in Yorkſhire, are three huge ſtones in form of pyramids, called the Devil's Bolts, which ſome ſuppoſed to have been a Roman trophy: but others are of opinion, that they were Britiſh deities: they ſtand in a ſtraight line, and were formerly four in number, but one was diſplaced many years ago, in hopes of finding treaſure under it.

There have been ſeveral rocking ſtones in different parts of this iſland, but particularly in Cornwall, where they are called Logan ſtones. Some Logan ſtones are ſuppoſed to be natural and ſome artificial. They are with great reaſon believed to have been Druid monuments, but to what particular rite they were applied is not ſo certain.

Near the ſouthmoſt point of the Land's End, there is a promontory called Caſtle Treryn, which conſiſts of three diſtinct piles of rocks: on the weſtern ſide of the middle pile, near the top, lies a very large ſtone, ſo evenly poiſed, that any hand may rock it, and yet the extremities of its baſe are at ſuch a diſtance from each other, and ſo well ſecured, that it is impoſſible any leaver, or indeed any force, however applied in a mechanical way, could remove it from its preſent ſituation.

In the pariſh of Sithny, in Cornwall, ſtood a famous Logan ſtone, commonly called Men Amber. It is eleven feet long, twenty-four feet in girt, and was ſo nicely poiſed, that the leaſt force could move it: but in the time of Oliver Cromwell, it was undermined, and thrown down by order of the governor of Pendennis, as an object of ſuperſtitious tradition.

In the High Peak of Derby, near a village called Birchover, is a large rock with two Logan ſtones upon it: one of them is twelve feet high, and thirty-ſix feet round; yet it reſts upon a point, in ſuch an equipoiſe, that it may be moved with a finger.

On a cliff which hangs over the ſea, about half a mile from the city of St. David's, in Pembrokeſhire, is a ſtone, ſo large that it is ſuppoſed to exceed the draught of an hundred oxen: yet it was mounted up three feet high upon other ſtones, in ſuch an equilibrium, that a ſlight touch would rock it from one ſide to the other, till the Parliament ſoldiers, in the civil war under Charles the firſt, regarding it as an object of ſuperſtition, deſtroyed its equipoiſe.

In ſeveral parts of Britain are found caverns of very different conſtructions and dimenſions, which are therefore ſuppoſed to be the works of very different nations, at different periods of

of time: ſome of the moſt remarkable of them are thoſe following.

At Eaſt Tilbury, in Eſſex, near the bank of the river Thames, there is a chalky cliff, in which are ſeveral ſpacious caverns, about twelve feet high, growing gradually narrower at the top: they are very ſkilfully lined with ſtone, and are thought to be the work of the antient Britons, who probably uſed them for granaries, in the manner of the Germans mentioned by Tacitus; and in the heath and fields, near Crayford, in Kent, ſeveral caverns may be ſeen which are from ten to twenty fathoms deep, narrow at the mouth and wide at the bottom, like thoſe on the other ſide of the Thames at Tilbury, and might therefore have been dug for the ſame purpoſe: though ſome antiquaries ſuppoſe them to have been receptacles for the wives, children, and moveables of the Saxons, when they were at war with the Britons.

In a rock near Wetherall, a village of Cumberland, upon the river Eden, there have been dug ſeveral dwellings or hiding places, conſiſting of two rooms, one within another, and each of them about eighteen feet ſquare. Camden ſuppoſes theſe caverns to have been places of refuge; but Dr. Gibſon thinks it more probable that they were cells for hermits, though it is certain that they were very difficult of acceſs, a circumſtance which ſeems rather to favour the opinion of Camden than

that of his commentator. And upon the bank of the ſame river, not far from Penrith, there is a grotto of two rooms, dug out of the ſolid rock, and called Iſis Parlith. The paſſage to this grotto is difficult and dangerous, and was formerly ſecured by iron gates, which were ſtanding not many years ago. It was a place of great ſtrength, and is thought to have been uſed as an aſylum in time of war.

The town of Nottingham derives its name from a Saxon word, which ſignifies a place abounding with caverns, or holes, dug under ground; ſeveral ſuch caverns being found cut with great art into apartments, with chimnies, windows, and other conveniencies, at the bottom of a ſteep rock, under the town, which are ſuppoſed to have been contrived by the antient inhabitants, for places of retreat. This town had an antient caſtle built by William the Conqueror; and in the rock on which the caſtle ſtood, are ſeveral of theſe caverns cut out into different apartments, one of which is remarkable for the hiſtory of Chriſt's paſſion, cut out by David the Second, King of Scotland, who was a priſoner in Nottingham caſtle; and there is a winding ſtaircaſe leading almoſt to the bottom of the rock into another of theſe caverns, called Mortimer's hole, from a ſuppoſition that Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, hid himſelf in it, before he was ſeized by order of Edward the Third. In a park near Nottingham, there is a ridge of perpendicular rocks, cut out into a church, hou-

A Street of Ancient British Cells.

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ſes, chambers, pigeon-houſe, and other conveniencies. The altar of the church is ſaid to be natural rock, and the church appears to have been adorned with a ſteeple and pillars of the ſame materials, and cut in the ſame manner; and between the park and caſtle there is an antient hermitage, cut alſo out of a rock.

At Warkworth, in Northumberland, near the mouth of the river Coquet, there is an hermitage cut out of a ſolid rock, conſiſting of a bedchamber and kitchen, with a chapel and an altar; and near Knareſborough, in Yorkſhire, is a cell called Robert's chapel, hewn out of a rock. Part of the rock is formed into an altar, in which are cut the figures of three heads, deſigned, as is ſuppoſed, for an emblem of the Trinity. This cell was the hermitage of Robert, the founder of a religious ſect, called the Robertines; and here he died, in the year 1216.

In the iſle of Arran, in the county of Bute, in North Britain, on the ſea coaſt, are ſeveral caves, one of which is large enough to contain an hundred men; and at the further end of this cave is a pillar, cut out of a rock, and engraved with the head of a deer, and a double hilted ſword: the natives of the iſland have a tradition that this cave was antiently inhabited by a giant famous for his great exploits; and in the iſle of Ilay, one of the weſtern iſles,

iſles, are many caves, one of which is divided into chambers, and is large enough to contain 200 men.

In Hay, one of the Orkney iſlands, is a hollowed ſtone, called the Dwarf-ſtone, which is thirty ſix feet long, eighteen feet broad, and nine feet thick, with a ſquare hole in it, about a foot each way, for an entrance. Cloſe to it lies a ſtone of the ſame dimenſions with the entrance, which, no doubt, ſerved as a door to it; and within the hollowed ſtone, at one end, is the reſemblance of a bed, with a pillow cut out of the ſtone, and big enough for two men to lie on. At the other end is a couch, and in the middle a hearth, with a hole cut out above it, for a chimney. It lies on a heath, about a mile diſtant from any houſe, and is ſuppoſed to have been an hermitage.

About a mile from Caſtle Conner, in the county of Sligo, in Ireland, is a hill into which a circular entrance was diſcovered in the year 1640. The inſide is found to conſiſt of quadrangular chambers, lined and arched with large ſtones; and in the ſame county is a hill, or rock, called Corren, into which there is a ſteep and almoſt inacceſſible entrance, which leads to ſeveral caverns. The neighbouring inhabitants call thoſe caverns the Giant's houſe.

In Freſlar, one of the Shetland iſles, in Scotland, are ſome of the houſes of the Picts, or antient North Britons, ſtanding intire at this day; the height of theſe houſes is between twenty and thirty feet; their breadth in the middle is about twelve feet, and they taper towards both ends. The entry is lower than that of modern houſes, the windows are long and narrow, and each houſe is vaulted underneath.

In many parts of England there are ſtill ſeveral remains of Saxon buildings, and other Saxon and Daniſh antiquities.

South-weſt of Needham, in the county of Suffolk, is a village called Offton, which in the Saxon language ſignified the town of Offa; and here are the ruins of a caſtle, which is ſaid to have been built by Offa, a King of Mercia.

Rendleſham, in the ſame county, was a royal ſeat in time of the Saxons: here Redwald, king of the Eaſt Angles, is ſaid to have kept his court; and not a century ago here was found a ſilver crown, which weighed near ſixty ounces, and perhaps belonged to King Redwald.

Near the weſt gate of the city of Wincheſter, are the ruins of a caſtle, where the Weſt Saxon kings are ſuppoſed to have kept their court. In the caſtle hall, which is now the town hall, a round table is ſtill preſerved, called

called King Arthur's round table: it conſiſts of one piece of wood, and is pretended to be about 1200 years old: it has ſome illegible Saxon characters upon it, which are ſaid to be the names of twenty four knights with whom King Arthur uſed to carouſe, and who are called knights of the round table. And oppoſite to Penrith, on the other ſide of the river Eimot, in Weſtmoreland, is a large round intrenchment, incloſing a plain area, called alſo King Arthur's round table. It has two paſſages oppoſite one to another, and the trenches are on the inſide, which ſhews it not to have been deſigned for a place of ſtrength, but rather a ſort of amphitheatre, for jouſts and tournaments. Near this intrenchment is a ſtone fort, in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, opening towards the table, and called by ſome King Arthur's caſtle. It is alſo called *Mayburgh*, a name which in the Saxon language ſignifies a *fort of union or alliance*, and is ſuppoſed to have been derived from a peace concluded here in the year 926, between Æthelſtan King of England, Conſtantine King of Scotland, Hacval King of Wales, and other princes.

Calne in Wiltſhire was one of the Royal Seats of the weſt Saxon Kings; King Ethelred had a palace at Coſham, near Calne; at Chippenham, Ludgerſhall, and Courtfield, in the ſame county, were palaces of other Saxon Kings; and at Devizes are the ruins of a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by King Alfred, and

and formerly reckoned one of the nobleſt caſtles in Europe.

At Sutton Walleys, north of the city of Hereford, are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of a palace built by King Offa.

One of the moſt remarkable Saxon monuments in this iſland is the rude figure of a white horſe, which takes up near an acre of ground on the ſide of a green hill, called Whitehorſe-hill, near Upper Lambourne in Berkſhire. A horſe is known to have been the Saxon ſtandard, and ſome have ſuppoſed that the figure was made by Hengiſt, one of the Saxon Kings: but others are of opinion, that it was made by order of Alfred, in the reign of his brother Ethelred, as a monument of his victory gained over the Danes, in the year 871, at Aſhdown, not far from this hill; and it has been a cuſtom immemorial for the neighbouring peaſants to aſſemble, on a certain day, about Midſummer, and clear away the weeds from this white horſe, and trim the edges, to preſerve its colour and ſhape; after which the evening is ſpent in mirth and feſtivity.

South of Kineton in Warwickſhire, there is a valley, called the Vale of the Red Horſe, from the rude figure of a horſe, cut out upon a red ſoil, on the ſide of a hill, and ſuppoſed, like that of the White Horſe in Berkſhire, to have been a Saxon monumen. The trenches, which

which form this figure, are trimmed and kept clean, by a free-holder in the neighbourhood, who enjoys his lands by that ſervice; and ſouth of the vale of the Red horſe is a ſquare military entrenchment, containing about twelve acres, where, in the laſt century, were found a braſs ſword and a battle ax.

Not far from Monks Riſborough in Buckinghamſhire, there is a high ſteep chalky hill, on the ſouth ſide of which there is the figure of a croſs, which is there called Whiteleaf Croſs, from Whiteleaf, the Hamlet in which it ſtands. It is formed by trenches, cut into the chalk, about two feet deep, in the ſame manner as the horſe on Whitehorſe-hill in Berkſhire, and, like that, ſuppoſed to be a trophy of the Saxons.

The perpendicular line is about one hundred feet long, and the tranſverſe line about ſeventy. The breadth of the perpendicular line at bottom, is about fifty feet; but it grows gradually narrower, and at the top is not more than twenty. The breadth of the tranſverſe line is about twelve feet, and the whole is ſupported on a triangle, intended to repreſent the flight of ſteps gradually decreaſing, on which it was uſual at that time to erect croſſes in the public ways: ſuch croſſes and ſteps being alſo repreſented on ſome of the coins of the northern nations, and in ſubſcriptions to charters granted in the early ages of, of Chriſtianity by our Saxon anceſtors.

Near

Near Aylesford, in Kent, under the ſide of a very high chalky hill, there is a heap of huge ſtones, ſome ſtanding endwiſe, and others lying acroſs, called by the common people Keith-coty-houſe, and ſuppoſed to be the tombs of Kentigern and Horbus, two Daniſh princes, killed here in battle with the Britons; or as ſome ſay with Vortinas, and Hengiſt the Saxon.

Near Shap, north-weſt of Orton in Weſtmoreland, there are ſeveral large ſtones in form of pyramids, ſome of which are fourteen feet diameter at the baſe, and nine feet high; and being placed at equal diſtances one from another, ſtand almoſt in a direct line, a mile long. They were certainly deſigned to perpetuate the memory of ſome action which hiſtory has not recorded.

In England there are ſeveral very wide, deep, and long ditches, which are called Dykes, and were cut, ſome by the Britons, ſome by the Saxons, and others by the Danes, at different periods of time, and for different purpoſes.

A ditch of a very extraordinary ſize, called Wanſdyke, runs croſs Wiltſhire from weſt to eaſt. The name *Wanſdyke* is a corruption or contraction of the Saxon name *Woden's ditch*, or the Ditch of Woden, a Saxon deity, and the reputed progenitor of the Saxons. The name Wandſdyke has given riſe to a fabulous

and extravagant opinion among the common people, that this ditch was cut by the Devil on a Wedneſday. It divides Wiltſhire nearly into two equal parts; and may be traced from the city of Bath, in Somerſetſhire, to Great Bedwin upon the borders of Berkſhire. Among antiquaries there are various opinions concerning it. Some make it a boundary between the Belgæ and Dobuni, who inhabited theſe parts in the time of the Romans, and called it *Guaban Glaudh*, which ſignifies a *ſeperating ditch*. Some think it was a boundary between the Weſt Saxons and Mercians, but others that it was cut, long before the Mercian kingdom was ſettled, by Cerdic, the firſt king of the Weſt Saxons, or his ſon Kenric, as a bar againſt the incurſions of the Britons from their garriſons at Bath, Gloceſter, and Cirenceſter; and this opinion is ſupported by the hiſtorian William of Malmeſbury, who ſays, that, in the year 590 the Saxons were routed by the Britons at Wodenſdyke. The rampart and graff of this ditch are very large, and the rampart is on the ſouth ſide.

There are ſeveral leſs conſiderable ditches ſtill viſible in Wiltſhire, particularly upon Saliſbury Plain; and in a Saxon charter of lands which were given to an abbey at Wilton, mention is made of no leſs than thirteen diſtinct dykes, which ſome think might have been cut to divide ſome great lordſhips from each other.

In

In Cambridgſhire there are ſeveral very large ditches, which were cut by the Eaſt Angles to keep out the Mercians. One called Flemſdyke begins at Hinxton, and runs eaſtward for five miles to Horſeheath. Another, called Brent Ditch, runs from Milbourne by Fulmer. A third, called Seven Mile Dyke, is ſituated at the end of a cauſey three miles long, leading from Stourbridge Fair towards New Market: it begins on the eaſt ſide of the river Cam, and runs in a ſtraight line as far as Balſham. About a mile and a half from New Market is a fourth ditch, which, being a ſtupendous work much ſuperior to the reſt, has obtained the name of the Devil's Dyke; the common people ſuppoſing it to be more adequate to the power of ſpirits than of men. It begins at Rech, and running many miles over New Market-heath, it ends near Cowlidge. Some have thought that Seven Mile Dyke, and Devil's Dyke, were the work of Canute the Dane: but the Devil's Dyke is mentioned by Abba Floriacenſis, an hiſtorian who died in the tenth century, and Canute did not begin his reign till the beginning of the eleventh century.

In antient times, theſe ditches were called St. Edmund's ditches, whence it is thought probable that they were the work of St. Edmund King of the Eaſt Angles.

Canute the Dane, according to Camden, raiſed a paved cauſey, at a vaſt expence, from

Ramſey in Huntingtonſhire, to the city of Peterborough, which ran ten miles, and was called King's Delf: but Dr. Gibſon obſerves, that the name of King's Delf appears upon record in Edgar's time, and that *Delf* does not ſignify a *paved way*, but a *ditch*.

Between Ramſey and Wittleſey-meer, in Huntingtonſhire, there is a ditch, ſometimes called Swerdes Delf, and ſometimes Knout's Delf, but now Steed's Dyke: it parts Huntingdonſhire from Cambridgeſhire, and is ſaid to have been occaſioned by the following accident. As King Canute's family were paſſing over Wittleſey-meer, in their way from Peterborough to Ramſey, their veſſel was caſt away, in one of the commotions that frequently happen in theſe meers; and ſeveral lives were loſt; upon this the king, to prevent the like diſaſters in time to come, ordered his army to mark out a ditch, with their ſwords and ſkeins, which gave occaſion to the name of Swerdes Delf, and afterwards employed labourers to dig, clean, and perfect this undertaking.

At Conington, in Huntingtonſhire, are to be ſeen, within a ſquare ditch, the ruins of an antient caſtle, which was given by King Canute to Turkill a Daniſh Lord, who called in Sueno King of Denmark to plunder this iſland.

The

The remains of antient caſtles and other buildings of great antiquity in Britain and Ireland are too numerous to be mentioned, therefore a few of the moſt remarkable only will be pointed out.

At Corſe Caſtle, in Dorſetſhire, was an antient caſtle, from which the town derived its name, and which is ſuppoſed to have been built by King Edgar. This caſtle is thought to have been one of the ſtrongeſt in the kingdom; the ſcite of it is near half a mile in circumference; and by the ruins, it appears to have been not only a ſtrong, but a magnificent building. That this caſtle was a place of great importance in the time of King Henry the third is manifeſt from hiſtory: for when Simon Montford took that prince priſoner, in the forty ſecond year of his reign, it was one of the three fortreſſes which he required to be delivered up to him; and it was afterwards choſen by Mortimer for the priſon of King Edward the ſecond. It was repaired by King Henry the ſeventh, and afterwards by King Charles the firſt, for whom it became a garriſon: but being betrayed to the Parliament forces, they plundered and demoliſhed it.

On Kemſley Downs, near Milton in Kent, are the ruins of a fortification overgrown with buſhes, and therefore called Caſtle-ruff, which was built by Haſtings the pirate, in the time of King Alfred; and there ſtill remain the ditches and part of the ſtone-work of another

fort, erected by that King againſt the pirate, on the other ſide of the water, in the iſle of Shepey, called Bavord Caſtle. The kings of Kent had a palace at Milton, which was caſtellated, and ſtood near the place where the church now ſtands, but was burnt down, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, by Godwin Earl of Kent.

In a place called Berry Bank, near Walſall in Staffordſhire, are the ruins of a large caſtle, which, according to tradition, was the ſeat of Wolphere the King of Mercia, who murdered his two ſons for embracing chriſtianity; and Dudley caſtle in this county is ſaid to have been built by Dudo, or Dodo, a Saxon, about the year 700. It is now ruinous, ſtands upon a high mountain, and has a lofty tower, from whence there is a proſpect into five Engliſh counties and a part of Wales.

At Framlingham, in Suffolk, are ſtill to be ſeen noble remains of a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome King of the Eaſt Angles. It was a large, beautiful fabric, and very ſtrong; the walls are ſtill ſtanding, and are forty-four feet high, and eight feet thick: they ſupport thirteen towers, each of which is fourteen feet high above the walls, and two of them are watch-towers. The area included by the walls of this caſtle contains above an acre and a rod of land.

At Bungey, in Suffolk, are the remains of a very ſtrong caſtle built by the family of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, before the reign of King Stephen. Of this caſtle Hugh Bigod Earl of Norfolk, in the wars between King Stephen and the Empreſs Maud, uſed to boaſt in the following rhimes.

Where I in my caſtle of Bungey
Upon the river Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockeney.

But notwithſtanding this confidence in his caſtle, the ſame Earl was ſoon afterwards compelled to pay King Henry the ſecond a great ſum of money, to ſave it from being demoliſhed.

At Weyre, one of the Orkney iſlands, is a ruinous caſtle, which is trenched round, and is ſuppoſed to have been a fort of the Picts or Danes.

In the city of Cork, in Ireland, there is a ſteeple in a church-yard, which is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Danes, and to have been uſed by them for a watch-tower; and at Dromore, in the county of Down, in the ſame kingdom, is a mount, which was thrown up by the Danes. The circumference of it at the baſe is about 330 feet: it is eighty feet high, and its diameter at the top is about 60 feet. It has a large battlement, and is ſurrounded with a rampart between 80 and 90 feet over. The trench

trench is between ten and twelve feet wide, terminating on a precipice, with two arms embracing a ſquare fort, about an hundred feet in diameter; the rampart of this fort is forty feet high, with a large battlement; and upon the eaſieſt aſcent of the precipice, is a covered way, about 260 feet long, and nine feet deep.

In Great Britain and Ireland there are ſtill to be ſeen a vaſt number of Britiſh, Saxon, and Daniſh camps and fortifications, in which conſiderable remains of antiquity have, from time to time, been diſcovered.

Near Manceſter, in Warwickſhire, are the remains of an antient fort, called Oldbury. It is of a quadrangular form, is encloſed with high ramparts, and contains about ſeven acres of ground. In the north part of this fortification have been found ſeveral flint ſtones, each about four inches long, curiouſly ground into the form of a poleax, and thought by Sir William Dugdale to have been a ſort of weapons uſed by the antient Britons, before they had the art of making weapons of braſs and iron.

At Bratton caſtle, in Wiltſhire, are the traces of a vaſt fortification, of an oval form, into which the Danes fled, and where they defended themſelves for fourteen days, after having been defeated by King Alfred, in a battle fought in this neighbourhood. This

fort

ſort is ſurrounded by two ditches, where ſeveral pieces of old iron armour have been dug up: and about the middle is a large oblong barrow, 60 paces long, ſuppoſed to have been the burying place of ſome of the Daniſh nobility.

In the neighbourhood of Caerhen, in Caernarvonſhire, about the beginning of the preſent century, were diſcovered ſeveral braſs axes, ſwords, and other implements, ſuppoſed to be the military weapons of the antient Britons, before they underſtood the manufacture of iron and ſteel.

In the year 1688, about fifty weapons of caſt braſs were found in a rock in Merionythſhire, known by the name of Karreg Dhiwin, near a village called Bethkellert. Theſe weapons were of different forms and ſizes; ſome of them were two feet long, others not more than twelve inches: ſome of them were flat, and others quadrangular. It is ſaid, that ſome of them were gilt: but the handles, which are ſuppoſed to have been of wood, were all waſted, though in a few of them the two braſs nails, that faſtened them, remained, being headed or rivetted on each ſide.

In the caſtle of Warwick are ſtill to be ſeen the ſword and other accoutrements of the famous Guy, Earl of Warwick, who is thought to have lived in the time of King Athelſtan, and whoſe exploits are related with ſo many romantic

romantic circumſtances, that the whole are deemed fabulous.

In Weſtra, one of the Orkney iſlands, are a great many barrows, in one of which, after being opened, was found the ſkeleton of a man, with a ſword in one hand, and a Daniſh ax in the other.

At Wrotham in Kent, a conſiderable quantity of old Britiſh ſilver coin, was dug up in the laſt century; and not many years ago a quantity of ſmall ſolid pieces of braſs were found in a place near Wrotham, called the Camps, ſuppoſed to have been remains of the weapons or armour of ſome military officer interred there.

At Reading, in Berkſhire, many coins of great antiquity have been dug up, particularly one of gold and another of braſs, but it does not appear to what people they belonged.

At Penbryn, in Cardiganſhire, there is a rough ſtone lying on the ground, with an inſcription cut very deep, but unintelligible; and about a century ago, here was found a Britiſh gold coin, weighing near a guinea; and ſuppoſed to have been of an earlier time, than that of the arrival of the Romans in this iſland.

In digging a grave at Honedon, near Clare in Suffolk, in the year 1687, there was found a great quantity of Saxon coins.

At

At Little Croſby, near Liverpool, in Lancaſhire, in the year 1611, ſeveral Saxon coins were dug up.

In a moor near Boſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, where the famous battle of Boſworth field was fought between King Richard the Third, and Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry the Seventh, pieces of armour, whole weapons, and other warlike accoutrements are frequently dug up, particularly arrow heads of very large dimenſions; and here is alſo a little mount, from which it is ſaid Henry Earl of Richmond made a ſpeech to his army before the engagement.

At Higham, ſouth of Boſworth, in 1607, there were found, by turning up a great ſtone, two hundred and fifty pieces of ſilver of King Henry the Third, and of the value of 3d. each; two gold rings, one with a ruby and the other with an agate; and a third of ſilver, in which was a flat ruddy ſtone, engraven with Arabic characters, which have been thus explained; *By Mahomet, magnify him; turn from him each hand that may hurt him.* Among this treaſure were alſo found ſeveral ſilver hooks, with links of a large gold chain. Theſe things were found by the ſide of the ſtone, and underneath it, two or three pieces of ſilver coin of Trajan the Roman Emperor. The ſtone itſelf is thought to have been the baſis of ſome altar dedicated to Trajan, according to the cuſtom of the Romans, who, under the foundations of their

their buildings and monuments, laid ſome of the coins of the reigning Emperor. The Engliſh money, rings, and other matters depoſited by the ſide of the ſtone are thought to have been the treaſure of ſome Jew, which he buried here when that people were baniſhed by King Edward the Firſt.

In the iſle of Athelney, in Somerſetſhire, among other antiquities, was found a ſort of medal, or picture of St. Cuthbert, with a Saxon inſcription, importing that it was made by order of King Alfred. It appears by its form, to have been hung by a ſtring, and it is conjectured that King Alfred wore it, either as an amulet, or in veneration of St. Cuthbert, who is ſaid to have appeared to him in his troubles; and aſſured him of the victories that he afterwards obtained over the Danes.

At Sutton, in Cambridgeſhire, in the year 1694, a thin plate of lead was dug up with ſeveral ſmall antient coins, together with three thin plates of ſilver, of a circular figure, two of which were locked together by a ſmall rivet, that paſſed through their centers. One of them appears to have been about ſix inches in diameter, and has a Daniſh inſcription round it, of which the three firſt words are ſuppoſed to be magical terms, and the reſt are thus tranſlated. *O Lord, Lord, him always defend who carrieth me about with him, grant him whatever he deſires.* On the other ſide of the plate there are many knots and figures which concur

BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

concur with the inſcription, to prove that the whole was intended for a charm. With theſe plates there were alſo found ſome gold rings.

In a field near Wakefield in Yorkſhire, was found, in the laſt century, a large antique gold ring, engraved upon the outſide with the figures of three ſaints, and on the inſide, in antient characters, were the words, *pour bon amour*. It is ſuppoſed to have belonged to Richard Duke of York, and father of King Edward the Fourth, who was ſlain here fighting againſt the houſe of Lancaſter.

In Knareſborough foreſt, in the ſame county, about the beginning of this century, was found a large medal inſcribed as follows; Jo. KENDAL RHODI TVRCVPELLERIVS REV. TEMPORE OBSIDIONIS TURCHORVM MCCCCLXXX.

At Pattingham, in Staffordſhire, was found in the year 1700, a large torques, or chain of fine gold for the arm or neck. It was two feet in length, and weighed two ounces: the links were curiouſly wreathed, and ſo very flexible that it would fit ſeveral ſizes; the torques was worn as well by the antient Britons as by the Romans. Another golden torques was found at Harlech in Merionythſhire, and has been mentioned among the remains of Roman antiquity found in that county.

At Sanday, in Bedfordſhire, was found, not many years ago, a ring of ſome very peculiar ſubſtance, exceeding light, very black, and exquiſitely poliſhed. It had a ſeal on which was repreſented a crucifix, with a figure in the poſture of worſhip on each ſide, and of the ſame colour; and round the ſeal was written in letters of gold, *In hoc ſigno vincas.*

Near Harlaxton, a village not far from Grantham in Lincolnſhire, a braſen veſſel was dug up, containing ſome ſilver beads, and an antique helmet of gold, ſtudded with jewels; all which were preſented to Catharine of Spain, Queen dowager of Henry the Eighth.

At Colwall, near Ledbury in Herefordſhire, was found a coronet of gold, adorned with diamonds, which ſold for more than two thouſand pounds.

The following may be reckoned among the antiquities of this country.

Among the records of the Exchequer is an original grant of all the ground, now called Dengy Hundred, in the county of Eſſex, to Randulph Peperking, by Edward the Confeſſor, which may ſerve as a ſpecimen of the ſimplicity of thoſe times.

Iche Edward Koning
Have geven of my forreſt the keeping,
Of the Hundred of Chelmer and Dancing,
To Randolph Peperking and to his kindling:
With

With heorte and hinde, doe and bocke,
Hare and foxe, cat and brocke,
Wilde fowell with his flocke,
Partriche, feſant hen, and feſant cock;
With greene and wilde ſtob and ſtock,
To keepen and to yemen by all his might,
Both by day and eke by night:
And hounds for to holde
Good and ſwift and bolde:
Fower greyhounds and ſix racches,
For hare and foxe and wild cattes.
And therefore ich made him my booke:
Witneſſe the Biſhop Wolſton
And booke ylered many on,
And Sweyne of Eſſex our brother,
And teken him many other
And our ſtiward Howelin,
That by ſought me for him.

On the wall of the church of Yarro, near the mouth of the Tine, in the county of Durham, is the following inſcription, which ſhews the church to have been founded by King Egfrid: DEDICATIO BASILICAE SANCTI PAULI VIII. KL. MAI ANNO XVI. ECFREDI REGIS CEOLFRIDI ABB. EIVSDEMQ. ECCLES. DO AVCTORE CONDITORIS ANNO IIII. But the XVI. in this inſcription ſhould be XV. becauſe King Egfrid reigned only fifteen years.

On the north ſide of the church at Warnford, in Hampſhire, is the following remarkable inſcription, ſhewing that church to have

been rebuilt by Adam de Portu, in the time of William the conqueror.

Addæ hic Portu, benedicat ſolis ab ortu,
Gens Deo dicata, per quem ſic ſum renovata.

There is alſo the following inſcription on the ſouth ſide, intimating that this church was originally founded by Wilfrid;

Fratres orate, prece veſtra ſanctificate,
Templi factores, ſeniores et juniores,
Wilfrid fundavit, bonus Adam ſic renovavit.

Winwick, near Warrington in Lancaſhire, which was probably the *Caer-guntin* of the antient Britons, appears to have been the favourite manſion of Oſwald King of Northumberland, from the following lines in very old characters, in the pariſh-church;

Hic locus, Oſwalde, quondam placuit tibi valde,
Northanhumbrorum fueras Rex, nuncq; Polorum,
Regna tenes, loco paſſus Marcolde vocato.

REMARKABLE CUSTOMS, LAWS, and TRADITIONS.

THE cuſtom of the manor of eaſt and weſt Enbourne, near Newbury in Berkſhire, is no leſs famous than whimſical. The widow of every copyhold tenant is entitled to the whole copyhold eſtate of her huſband, ſo long as ſhe continues unmarried and chaſte: if ſhe marries, ſhe loſes her jointure without remedy; but if ſhe is guilty of incontinence, ſhe may recover her forfeiture, by riding into court the next day, on a black Ram, with her face towards the tail, and the tail in her hand, repeating the following lines.

Here I am, riding on a black Ram,
Like a whore as I am;
And for my *crincum crancum*
Have loſt my *bincum bancum*;
And for my tail's game,
Am brought to this world's ſhame;
Therefore, good Mr. Steward, let me
have my lands again.

At Charlton, a village near Greenwich in Kent is held annually, on St. Luke's day, a whimſical fair, called Horn-fair, being the only one of its kind in England. It conſiſts of a frolickſome mob, who, after a printed ſummons diſperſed through the ſeveral towns and country around, meet at a place called Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, whence they

march in proceſſion, through that town and Greenwich, to Charleton, with horns of various ſorts upon their heads. This aſſembly uſed to be infamous for great rudeneſs and indecency, but is now kept in tolerable order, by conſtables who are ordered to attend; and a ſermon is now preached at the church of Charlton in the fair time. Of the origin of this droll fair, there is no other account but by tradition, which ſays, that King John, or ſome other of the Kings of England, who had a palace at Eltham in the neighbourhood of Charleton, having been out a hunting, and rambled from his company to this village, took a liking to the miſtreſs of a cottage, whom he found alone; and that having prevailed over her modeſty, the huſband ſurpriſed them together, and vowing to kill them both, the King was obliged to diſcover himſelf, and to compound for their ſafety by a preſent of a purſe of gold, and a grant of all the land from this place to Cuckold's Point, beſides making him maſter of the whole village; and that in memory of this grant, and the occaſion of it, the huſband eſtabliſhed a fair here for the ſale of horns, and all ſorts of goods made of horn, which are ſtill the chief articles ſold at this fair.

At Dunmow in Eſſex was formerly a priory; and it is recorded, that, in the reign of King Henry the Third, the Lord Fitzwalter inſtituted a cuſtom, that whatever married man made oath, kneeling upon two ſharp pointed

ſtones

ſtones in the church-yard of the priory, that, for a year and a day after marriage, he neither directly nor indirectly, ſleeping or waking, repented his bargain, had any quarrel with his wife, or any way tranſgreſſed his nuptial obligation, ſuch married man ſhould be entitled to a flitch of bacon. The records of this place mention no leſs than four perſons, who claimed and received the bacon; and one of them was very lately.

At Coventry there is a yearly proceſſion through the city, on the Friday after Trinity Sunday, with the figure of a naked woman on horſe-back, in commemoration of the following tranſaction. Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and firſt Lord of this city, who died in the 13th year of Edward the Confeſſor, on account of ſome offence given him by the citizens, loaded them with very heavy taxes, for the remiſſion of which, Godiva his lady, the daughter of Thorold ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, a woman of moſt exemplary virtue and piety, inceſſantly ſolicited him. Being at length tired with her importunities, he hoped to put an end to them, by ſaying that he would take off the new duties, providing ſhe would ride naked, in open day-light, through the moſt frequented parts of the city, aſſuring himſelf, that her modeſty would never comply with the condition. Godiva, however, being ſenſibly touched with compaſſion for the diſtreſs of the city, took a reſolution to relieve it, even upon the terms propoſed; ſhe therefore, after having iſ-

ſued

ſued orders to the citizens, that all their doors and windows ſhould be ſhut, and that no body ſhould attempt to look out, rode naked through the ſtreets, on horſe-back: but her hair being looſe about her, was ſo long, that it covered her down to the legs. It is added, that during the time of her riding in this manner through the ſtreets, no perſon ventured to look at her, except a Taylor, who, as a puniſhment for his violating the injunction of the Lady, which had been publiſhed with ſo pious and benevolent a deſign, was ſtruck blind. The Taylor is now known by the name of peeping Tom, and the window through which he is ſaid to have peeped is ſtill to be ſeen, with his effigy, which is new dreſſed on the anniverſary of the proceſſion.

In the pariſh of Okely in Surry, an antient cuſtom is obſerved among lovers, which is ſuppoſed to have been derived from the antient Greeks and Romans; for if either of any two lovers dies before marriage, the ſurvivor plants a roſe tree at the head of the deceaſed's grave; and ſome are at the expence of keeping up ſuch trees for many years; whence the churchyard of Okely is remarkable for a great number of Roſe-buſhes: The Greeks and Romans, according to Anacreon and Ovid, imagined that roſes, planted or ſtrewed upon the graves of the dead, preſerved and protected their aſhes.

In the parish of Deddington in Oxfordshire, an antient custom prevailed at marriages, which, about a century ago, was still continued. Upon the marriage day, the bride-groom set up a post perpendicular to the horizon, and placed a slender piece of timber, moveable upon a spindle, cross the top of it; at one end of the moveable piece hung a board, and a bag of sand at the other. The young men, who attended the bride and bridegroom, being mounted on horse-back, with each a staff in his hand, by way of lance, ran at the board, as knights were used to do at the ring; and he that first broke it with his staff, in his career, received some honorary prize; nor was this prize obtained without some danger to the adventurer; for as the cross piece of timber, to one end of which the board hung, turned very freely upon its axis, a smart blow upon the board brought the bag of sand, which hung at the other end, round with proportionable violence; from which the rider generally received a hearty bang upon his back, neck, or head, and was frequently unhorsed, to the great meriment of the spectators.

The inhabitants of Cornwall have a sport or exercise, called Hurling, which seems peculiar to that county, and is thus described. The players are divided into two parties; each consisting of an equal number, and matched against each other in parties; two bushes are pitched in the ground, at a considerable distance

tance from each other, called the goal, which one pair of each party is appointed to guard: the reſt draw into the middle between the two goals, with a ball, which is of wood, covered with ſilver, and is about three inches diameter.

Some indifferent perſon then throws it up, and whoever catches it, and carries it thro' his adverſaries goal, wins the game. But as ſoon as it is caught, the pair of the oppoſite party that is matched againſt the pair, one of which has caught the ball, immediately endeavours to ſtop him, by tripping up his heels: they are not at liberty to ſtrike him, but he is allowed to keep them off, by thruſting them in the breaſt with his fiſt clenched, which they call Butting: if he out-run, or keep off thoſe who aſſail him in his way, he has ſtill thoſe to contend with who wait at the goal; if in wreſtling any part of the player's body who has the ball touches the ground, or if being overpowered he cry, hold, he muſt then throw up the ball again, which being again caught, the ſame ſtrife is repeated, till the game is over, which ſeldom ends but with the day; for he that has the ball being always oppoſed by two, it is ſeldom carried through the goal: however, that ſide carries off the honours of the field, which, giving moſt falls, keeps the ball longeſt, and preſſes his adverſary neareſt to his own goal.

Theſts

Thefts, particularly the practice of ſtealing cloth in the night-time from tenters, were formerly ſo frequent in and about Halifax in Yorkſhire, that, in the reign of Henry VII. a bye-law, called the Halifax-law, was made, to prevent them. By this law the magiſtrates of Halifax were impowered to paſs and execute ſentence of death on all ſuch criminals as were convicted of theft within a certain diſtrict round Halifax, called the liberties of the foreſt of Hardwick, providing the value of the thing ſtolen amounted to more than thirteenpence half-penny. On ſuch a charge the perſon ſuſpected was carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who ſummoned the Frithburghers of the ſeveral towns in the liberties of the foreſt of Hardwick: by theſe he was either acquitted or convicted; and, if convicted, was executed by ſevering his head from his body, in the following manner. Near the town was an engine in the form of a very high gallows; in the perpendicular poſts were grooves, where a heavy piece of timber, with a ſharp ax fixed in it, was made to ſlide up and down very eaſily, by means of a pulley and a cord. On the day of execution, the convict was carried to the gallows, and his neck laid upon a block, directly under the ax, which was drawn up to the top of the gallows, and fixt by faſtening one end of the rope, on which it was ſuſpended, to a pin in one of the perpendicular poſts. The pin being removed, upon the ſignal for execution, ſet the rope at liberty; upon which the

the ax fell down, with great force and velocity, and cut off the criminal's head. This engine was uſed at Halifax till the year 1620, when it was removed: but the baſis it ſtood upon is to be ſeen there to this day.

At Okeham in Rutlandſhire an antient cuſtom is ſtill preſerved, which requires, that every peer of the realm, the firſt time he comes within the precincts of this Lordſhip, ſhould forfeit a ſhoe from the horſe he rides on, to the Lord of the caſtle and manor of this place, unleſs he agrees to redeem it with money; in which caſe a ſhoe is made according to his directions, and ornamented in proportion to the ſum given by way of fine, and nailed on the caſtle-hall door. Some ſhoes are of curious workmanſhip, and ſtamped with the names of the donors; ſome are made very large, and ſome gilt. The antient Lords of this place were of the family of Ferrers, the arms of which are three horſe ſhoes; and the name *Ferrers* is derived from the Latin *Ferrarius*, which ſignifies a *worker in iron*, or a *ſmith*; and ſuch are farriers, who ſhoe horſes. As the antient Lords therefore muſt be ſuppoſed to have had a right of exacting ſome forfeiture, upon entering their manor, as an acknowledgment of their right, the name and arms will account for making the forfeiture in this place a horſe-ſhoe.

At

At Ketton, near Okeham, there is a yearly rent collected from the inhabitants, by the ſheriff of the county, of two ſhillings, *pro ocreis reginæ*, that is, *for the Queen's boots*. The occaſion of collecting this tax is not known.

The inhabitants of *Kent*, by their courage and reſolution, retained ſome privileges, which thoſe of every other county loſt by a capitulation with William the Conqueror, particularly a tenure called *Gavelkind*; by virtue of which, firſt, every man poſſeſſed of lands in this county is, in a manner, a freeholder, not being bound by copyhold, cuſtomary tenure, or tenant right, as they are in other parts of England. Secondly, The male heirs, and in default of them, the females, ſhare all the lands alike. Thirdly, the lands of a brother, if he has no legal iſſue, is ſhared by all the ſurviving brethren. Fourthly, an heir, when fifteen years, is of age to ſell or alienate. Fifthly, Though the anceſtor be convicted of felony or murder, the heirs ſhall enjoy his inheritance; which is alluded to in the Kentiſh proverb; "the fa-"ther to the bough, and the ſon to the plough." But this privilege extends not to treaſon, piracy, outlawry, or abjuring the realm.

The proverb above-mentioned obtains alſo in Glouceſterſhire, and alludes likewiſe to the privilege of the ſon inheriting, though the father was a felon. This privilege was confirmed to them by a ſtatute of the 17th of Edward II. but it has not been claimed many years.

The cuſtom called *Borough Engliſh*, by which the youngeſt ſon is heir to his father, ſtill obtains in many parts of Gloceſterſhire. It is alſo a cuſtom at the miners-court in the foreſt of Dean, for a miner who gives teſtimony as a witneſs, to wear a particular cap; and that he may not defile holy writ with unclean hands, he touches the Bible, when the oath is adminiſtred to him, with a ſtick.

The remarkable cuſtom of *Borough Engliſh* ſubſiſts alſo to this day in *Lincolnſhire* and *Eſſex*. It is ſaid to have been originally much more general, and to have taken its riſe from the wanton and diabolical tyranny of the antient feudal Lords, who, when any of thoſe who held under them, married, claimed the firſt night with the bride; as ſome doubt therefore naturally aroſe, whether the firſt-child was legitimate, this cuſtom was eſtabliſhed to cut ſuch child off from its inheritance, and, as the moſt diſtant from ſuſpicion, the youngeſt was preferred in its ſtead.

Neſham, a village upon the Tees, ſouth-eaſt of Darlington, in the county of Durham, is remarkable for a ford over the river; where the biſhop of Durham, at his firſt coming to take poſſeſſion of his ſee, is met by the country gentlemen, and where the Lord of the manor of *Sockburn*, a village ſouth-eaſt of *Neſham*, upon the ſame river, advances into the mid-

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dle of the ſtream, and preſents him with a falchion, as an emblem of his temporal power, which he returns to him again, and then proceeds on his way.

There is a foreſt in Dorſetſhire, on the borders of Somerſetſhire, called *White-hart Foreſt*, from a white hart, as it is ſaid, which was chaced in it by King Henry the Third. The King was ſo pleaſed with the beauty of this creature, that he not only ſpared its life, but ordered that no perſon ſhould kill it. It was, however, ſome time afterwards, hunted and killed by one Thomas de la Linde, with ſeveral others, whoſe names are not mentioned: but the King was ſo much incenſed, when he heard it, that he laid all their lands under a pecuniary mulct; which to this day is paid yearly into the exchequer, by the name of white-hart ſilver.

It is ſaid, that in the town of *Alnewick*, in Northumberland, whoever takes up his freedom, is, by a clauſe in the charter of that place, obliged to jump into a neighbouring bog, in which ſometimes a perſon will ſink to the chin. This cuſtom is ſaid to have been impoſed by King John, who travelling this way, and his horſe ſticking faſt in this very hole, took this method of puniſhing the people of the town, for not keeping their roads in better order.

The manor of Hemingſton, in Suffolk, was held in ſerjeantry, by Baldwin de Petteur, whoſe name, according to Camden, alludes to the tenure, which obliged him every Chriſtmas-day, in the royal preſence, to exhibit a *ſaltus*, a *ſufflatus*, and a *bumbulus*; in plain Engliſh, *to cut a caper, to puff with his cheeks, and to let a fart.* Such was the coarſe and indelicate jollity of thoſe times.

Near Rochford in Eſſex is a hill called King's-hill, where the Lord of the manor of Rayleigh, in the ſame county, holds a court on the Wedneſday morning after Michaelmas, at cock-crowing. This court is called Lawleſs-court; the ſteward and ſuitors are obliged to whiſper to each other; they are not allowed either fire or candle; a piece of coal ſupplies the place of pen and ink; and he who owes ſervice to the court, and does not attend, forfeits double his rent, for every hour. Camden ſays, that this attendance is a puniſhment impoſed on the tenants, for having met at the like unſeaſonable hour, in a conſpiracy againſt their Lord.

The manor of Catteſhall, in Surry, was antiently held by the tenure of maintaining the King's landreſſes, who being called in antient deeds by the Latin word *meretrices*, ſome writers have been ſo miſtaken as to aſſert, that the Lord of this manor held his lands by being ſerjeant of the King's *concubines*. There are

ſeveral

ſeveral other lands in Surry, which appear to have been held by the ſame tenure in the years 1234, and 1254.

At Gimmingham, in Norfolk, is ſtill preſerved the antient tenure by ſoccage, that is, inſtead of money, the tenant pays his rent by a certain number of days labour, in huſbandry or other ſervice.

The inhabitants of Godmancheſter, in Huntingtonſhire, are ſaid to hold their lands by a tenure, which obliges them, when any king of England paſſes that way, to attend him with their ploughs and horſes, adorned with ruſtic trophies; they have boaſted that, upon ſome occaſion, they have preſented a train conſiſting of no leſs than nine ſcore ploughs.

The manor of Scrivelſby-hall, in Lincolnſhire, is held upon condition, that, at the coronation, the Lord of that manor, or ſome perſon in his name, if he is not able, ſhall come well armed, into the royal preſence, on a war horſe, and make proclamation, that if any one ſhall ſay, that the ſovereign has no right to the crown, he is ready to defend his right againſt all that ſhall oppoſe it.

The manor of Wimley, in Hertfordſhire, is held upon condition that, on the coronation day, the Lord of that manor perform the office of cup-bearer to his ſovereign.

The lordſhip of Farnham, in Buckinghamſhire, was held on condition, that the Lord ſhould ſit at the King's right hand, with a glove, and ſupport his left arm, while he held the ſceptre. Aylſbury, in the ſame county, was held upon condition, that the Lord ſhould find ſtraw for the King's bed, and ſweet herbs for his chamber, whenever he came that way; and that he ſhould thrice in the winter, provide him three eels, and thrice in the ſummer, three green geeſe, if he ſhould come ſo often into this county.

The lands of Brienſton, in Dorſetſhire, were held by a tenure, which obliged the proprietor, when the King marched to war, either againſt Scotland or Wales, to furniſh a man to walk before him, without any other cloaths than his ſhirt and drawers, holding in one hand a bow without a ſtring, and in the other an arrow without a feather.

There are ſome lands in Derbyſhire, which were formerly held by a tenure for deſtroying wolves; and at Wormhill, in this county, are certain lands, which to this day retain the name of Wolvehunt, which they originally acquired by being held under this tenure.

There is an antient cuſtom at Walſhall, in Staffordſhire, of diſtributing on the eve of Epiphany, a preſent of one penny to all perſons

ſons then reſiding in the town, whether ſtrangers or inhabitants.

At Burford, in Oxfordſhire, there was an antient cuſtom of carrying an artificial dragon about the ſtreets, on Midſummer eve, which is ſuppoſed to allude to a certain banner, on which a golden dragon was painted, that was taken by Cuthred, a Weſt Saxon prince, from Ethelbald a Mercian prince, in a battle fought in a field near this place, which is ſtill called Battle-Edge.

By the antient cuſtoms of the manor of Mansfield, in Nottinghamſhire, the tenants, both men and women, were at liberty to marry; the heirs of eſtates were declared to be at full age as ſoon as they were born, and the lands were equally divided among the ſons, and if no ſons, among the daughters.

The towns of Dover, Romney, and Sandwich in Kent, and thoſe of Winchelſea and Rye in Suſſex, are the original Cinque-ports. This is a name derived to them from *Quinque Portus, five havens*; and they were thus called, by way of eminence, on account of their ſuperior importance: for as they lie over againſt France, the Kings of England have thought them worthy of a particular regard; and the better to ſecure them againſt invaſions, have granted them a peculiar form of government. They are governed by a keeper, who has

has the title of Lord Warden of the Cinque ports; they had a particular juriſdiction granted them by King John, and ſeveral other privileges, which have been confirmed by moſt of his ſucceſſors. Their warden, who was firſt appointed by William the Conqueror, has the authority of an admiral among them, and iſſues out writs in his own name. To theſe five original ports three others were added, Haſtings and Seaford in Suſſex, and Hith in Kent; and when the ſervice which was required of the Cinque ports became too burthenſome, each was allowed a certain number of other towns in its neighbourhood, as auxiliaries, that they might bear a part in this public charge.

The privileges anciently annexed to the cinque-ports and their dependants, were, 1. Exemption from all taxes and toll. 2. Cognizance of all courts, and a power to oblige all that lived in their juriſdiction to plead in their courts. 3. A power to take toll in their markets, and to puniſh offenders in their own bounds. 4. A power to puniſh murderers, and fugitives from juſtice. 5. To have a pillory and tumbrel, or cucking-ſtool. 6. A power to puniſh foreigners as well as natives, for theft. 7. A power to raiſe mounds or banks in any man's lands, againſt breaches of the ſea. 8. To appropriate to their own uſe all loſt goods, and wandering cattle; if not claimed within a year and a day. 9. To have the commons, and be at liberty to cut down the

the trees growing upon them. 10. To convert to their own uſes ſuch goods as they found floating on the ſea, goods thrown out of ſhips in a ſtorm, and goods driven aſhore, when no wreck or ſhip was to be ſeen. 11. To be a guild, or a fraternity, and to be allowed the franchiſes of court-leet and court-barron. 12. A power to aſſemble at Shapway, and keep a *portmote*, or parliament, for the Cinque-ports, to puniſh all infringers of their privileges, make bye-laws, and hear all appeals from the inferior courts. 13. Their Barons to have the privilege of ſupporting the canopy over the King's head at his coronation.

The ſervice required of the Cinque-ports, in recompence for the privileges they enjoyed was, to fit out fifty-ſeven ſhips, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend the King's ſervice, for fifteen days, at their own charge; and if the ſtate of affairs required their aſſiſtance any longer, they were to be paid by the crown.

Near Whitehorſe-hill in Berkſhire are ſome large ſtones, lying in great confuſion, which are thought to have been formerly erected as a funeral monument for a Daniſh King, who was ſlain in the battle of Aſhdown in this neighbourhood: the place is called *Wayland Smith* by the country people, who have a fabulous tradition, that it was once the dwelling of an inviſible Smith; and that, if a traveller's horſe had loſt a ſhoe upon the road, he need only

only bring his horſe to this place, with a piece of money; and leaving both there for a ſhort time, he might come again, and find the money gone, and the horſe new ſhod.

In many parts of Scotland and Ireland, is found a ſort of flinty ſtones, called Elf-arrow heads: they are of different ſhapes, but moſt of them pointed like the head of an arrow, or ſpear; they are rough, unpoliſhed, and very thin at the edges; and are from half an inch, to two inches in length. The common people of theſe countries have a notion that they are found often in places where none were to be ſeen an hour or two before, and that they are frequently met with in the boots and pockets of travellers. Some naturaliſts have ſuppoſed, that, as they are generally found in the ſummer, when the ſky is clear, they muſt be formed in the air, by ſome groſs exhalations. They are alſo called Ceraunia, and thunder-bolts; and others have ſuppoſed them to fall from the clouds in ſtorms of thunder; ſome alſo have believed them to be natural foſſils: but they are in reality ſtone weapons, which had been common in theſe iſlands, before the uſe of iron or braſs; they are made out of common flints, and other ſtones; and it is probable, that the fabricators of them firſt broke large flints to pieces, and then, ſelecting ſuch fragments as were of the neareſt approach to thoſe they wanted, they finiſhed the forming of them to their minds, by breaking off their angles, and hewing their edges with other

ſtones

ſtones of the hardeſt kinds they could get: in this manner they formed them into heads of arrows, and other ſuch things; and we at this day find ſuch evident marks of that rude kind of workmanſhip upon them, that this cannot be doubted.

END OF VOL. II.

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